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MAURICE HALPERIN

DESARROLLO ECONOMICO Y CRISIS EN LA AMERICA LATINA

Ediciones de la Universidad Obrera de México
1961

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Presentación

El autor de este estudio, el Profesor Maurice Halperin, es uno de los investigadores y catedráticos más prominentes de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica. Nació en Boston en 1906. Obtuvo su bachillerato en la Universidad de Harvard en 1926 y la Licenciatura en Letras en la Universidad de Oklahoma en 1929. Dos años más tarde se doctoró en Letras y Ciencias Sociales en la Universidad de París y fue conferenciante en la Sorbona sobre la civilización de la América del Norte.

En los Estados Unidos fue catedrático de la Universidad de Oklahoma y Jefe del Departamento de Estudios Económicos y Geopolíticos Latinoamericanos en la Secretaría de Guerra y en la Secretaría de Estado en Washington, durante los años de la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Como consejero técnico del Consejo Económico y Social de las Naciones Unidas trabajó durante tres años, de 1946 a 1949. Volvió a su Universidad de origen, la de Boston, como catedrático y Jefe del Departamento de Estudios Latinoamericanos en donde prestó sus servicios hasta 1953.

Interesado siempre en el estudio de los problemas de las naciones de la América Latina, fue a Brasil en 1952 y trabajó como conferenciante en la Universidad de San Pablo. Por su labor docente el gobierno del Brasil le otorgó la condecoración de "Oficial de la Orden do Cruzeiro do Sul". Posteriormente estuvo en México, siendo Profesor Extraordinario de la Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales de la Universidad Nacional de México, de 1954 a 1957. Cooperó también como Asesor Económico del Departamento de Promoción de la Nacional Financiera y en otras instituciones gubernamentales y privadas de nuestro país.

Ha publicado numerosos estudios, entre otros el titulado "La América Latina en Transición", que editó la Universidad Nacional de México en 1956, así como ensayos acerca de la economía y el desarrollo social en los Estados Unidos Francia, Alemania, Chile, Brasil y México durante el último cuarto de siglo.

El Profesor Maurice Halperin actualmente es un Profesor Visitante en la Academia de Ciencias de la URSS en donde está dedicado a investigaciones de carácter económico.

El estudio que tiene este pequeño libro, no obstante su brevedad es uno de los más completos sobre el actual panorama económico de la América Latina. Tanto las cifras como las observaciones y las inferencias lógicas que contiene, son de un inapreciable valor para los estudios de los problemas de nuestro Continente. Por eso pienso que prestará un gran servicio a quienes se dedican al examen de los grandes problemas de nuestro tiempo en el vasto territorio de los países semicoloniales del Hemisferio Americano.

México, D. F., agosto de 1961

VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO

Introducción

La América Latina está atravezando actualmente su tercera gran crisis económica del siglo XX. En general, las dificultades actuales pueden ser atribuidas a la excesiva vulnerabilidad hacia factores externos de una economía que depende de la exportación de materias primas y de la importación de productos manufacturados. En este sentido es la clásica crisis del subdesarrollo neocolonial, como sucedió con el colapso del comercio internacional durante la guerra mundial de 1914 a 1918 —primera crisis— y con la depresión mundial al comienzo de la dácada del 30 —segunda crisis.

La disminución actual de la actividad económica asumió, sin lugar a dudas, proporciones de crisis a principios de 1958. Aunque en algunos aspectos aún no ha alcanzado la intensidad de la segunda crisis, persiste con tendencia a profundizarse al entrar en su cuarto año. Al mismo tiempo, algunos aspectos de la crisis actual la distinguen de las anteriores, imprimiéndole un sello especial.

En primer lugar, si bien como las crisis anteriores fue motivada por factores externos, esta crisis ha sido más sensible a los descensos y menos a las alzas de los movimientos cíclicos de las economías de los países capitalistas industrializados. El descenso de los precios de las exportaciones de Latinoamérica precedió a la recesión de 1957-58 en los Estados Unidos, y ésta condujo, a su vez, a nuevas mermas en las ganancias por concepto de exportaciones de América Latina. Sin embargo, la tendencia al descenso continuó después de la recuperación de los Estados Unidos (antes de la nueva recesión comenzada a finales de 1960)

y a pesar del alto nivel constante de la actividad económica en los principales países industriados de Europa Occidental.

En segundo lugar, hay muy pocas perspectivas de que los mercados normales de Latinoamérica puedan proporcionar en un futuro próximo suficientes ganancias por concepto de exportaciones como para restablecer la economía al nivel anterior. Como después de un exhaustivo análisis a largo alcance, declara la CEPAL (excluyendo el factor de una depresión mayor en los Estados Unidos o en Europa Occidental): "La perspectiva de aumento de las exportaciones... es tan pequeña que apenas excede el crecimiento demográfico probable".[1] Este estudio prevó un ritmo de desarrollo que en el mejor de los casos sería un poco más de la mitad del registrado antes de la presente crisis y produciría extraordinarias presiones sobre la posibilidad de estructurar la economía y sus mecanismos de desarrollo.

En tercer lugar, el debilitamiento general de los sistemas mundiales coloniales y neocoloniales, combinado con la expansión económica del sistema mundial socialista, presenta nuevas oportunidades para contrarrestar las presiones externas, políticas y económicas, que se ejercen sobre Latinoamérica para impedirle tomar medidas en defensa de sus economías nacionales. De particular importancia es la disponibilidad de mercados y recursos económicos en los países socialistas, los cuales pueden ser utilizados para lograr una efectiva solución de la crisis económica presente.

De aquí que mientras la primera y la segunda crisis económicas latinoamericanas crearon la necesidad y las condiciones para cambios económicos y político-sociales limitados dentro del sistema existente de dependencia neocolonial, la crisis presente parece estar desarrollándose bajo condiciones que requerirán y, al mismo tiempo, permitirán la eliminación de la propia dependencia en un período de tiempo relativamente corto. Los acontecimientos recientes en Cuba apoyan estas perspectivas y nosotros estimamos que los factores que causaron el rompimiento de Cuba con el sistema de dependencia neocolonial no constituyen una excepción. Esto puede demostrarse examinando los antecedentes de la presente crisis, por ejemplo, la actuación global de la economía latinoamericana en el pasado reciente.

1.— El "florecimiento óptimo" de la economía latinoamericana

Por más de una década después del fin de la segunda guerra mundial (en términos generales, de 1945 a 1957), la actividad económica de Latinoamérica en su conjunto mantuvo el mayor ritmo de expansión registrado en la región.

Para situar este período en su marco propio, deben formularse dos observaciones preliminares. La primera es que el nivel de partida del movimiento ascendente de la economía era relativamente elevado en la región y sustancialmente más alto que el nivel de desarrollo existente en las áreas dependientes de Asia y Africa. No solamente había tenido lugar una recuperación sustancial, después de la catástrofe de comienzos de la década del 30, sino que también en las repúblicas de Latinoamérica más desarrolladas y pobladas y con mayor capacidad productiva, se produjo un proceso considerable de sustitución de importaciones. Así, la industria de elaboración que antes de 1930 representaba una pequeña proporción en la producción global de Latinoamérica, alcanzó a fines de 1945 una equivalente al 65% de la contribución de la agricultura al producto bruto y fue, a su vez, considerablemente mayor que la contribución de la industria minera.

El segundo punto, que debe ser señalado, es que durante el período que consideramos prevalecieron condiciones externas excepcionalmente favorables. El impulso inicial para la expansión económica fue la acumulación de divisas registrada en Latinoamérica durante la segunda guerra mundial.[2] Sin embargo, el auge económico fue estimulado principalmente por los gastos de reconstrucción, rearme y satisfacción de demandas pospuestas en los principales países capitalistas al final de la guerra. Los medios externos mediante los cuales Latinoamérica hubiera podido mantener su ritmo de expansión, se restringieron fuertemente

al terminar los reajustes de postguerra y, a partir de ese momento, comenzó a manifestarse la crisis actual.

Desde este punto de vista, es particularmente interesante la evaluación de la experiencia económica de este período. Dado el nivel relativamente elevado existente al inicio del mismo y las oportunidades excepcionales de que se dispusieron, el desarrollo alcanzado puede representar algo así como el "florecimiento óptimo" de la economía latinoamericana, funcionando de manera tradicional. Por tanto, la cuantía en que ese "florecimiento" de la economía dejó de satisfacer las necesidades de desarrollo de la región, nos permitirá estimar las dimensiones reales de la crisis actual.

De acuerdo con los datos recopilados por la CEPAL (ver el cuadro que sigue), el promedio acumulativo anual real de aumento del producto bruto de la región, fué de un 5% para el período de 12 años. Si excluimos los años de 1956 y 1957, durante los cuales la expansión de postguerra comenzó a ser menor, el índice fue de 5.2%. Para nuestros propósitos la diferencia no es importante: incluso el índice menor alcanza o excede los de un cierto número de países industrializados en Europa Occidental y ciertamente excede el de los Estados Unidos para el mismo período.

LATINOAMERICA: El producto bruto y otros datos, 1945-57 [3]

(miles de millones de dólares de 1950)
Cifras redondas.

Año	Producto Bruto	Consumo	Inversión fija bruta	Exportaciones bienes y servicios	Importaciones bienes y servicios	Población (millones)
1945	30.2	23.2	4.0	6.7	3.6	138.5
1946	32.8	25.1	5.0	7.4	4.8	141.6
1947	34.4	27.5	6.8	7.2	7.1	144.9
1948	36.4	28.7	6.8	7.5	6.6	148.2
1949	37.6	30.1	6.4	6.9	5.9	151.8
1950	39.8	32.1	6.6	7.2	6.1	155.4
1951	42.1	35.1	7.4	7.1	7.5	159.2
1952	43.0	35.5	7.6	6.7	7.0	163.0
1953	44.7	36.1	7.6	7.8	6.9	166.9
1954	47.3	39.1	8.2	7.7	7.8	170.9
1955	50.0	41.0	8.6	8.4	8.0	175.1
1956	51.4	41.4	9.1	9.2	8.2	179.4
1957	53.8	43.8	10.3	9.3	9.6	183.8

Es cierto que por haber aumentado la población de Latinoamérica a un promedio anual de 2.5%, el índice del aumento anual del producto bruto per capita fue de solamente 2.7% para la "década dorada" y de 2.5% para el período de doce años. Sin embargo, aún esta últims cifra es mayor que el histórico 2% de aumento anual del producto bruto per cápita en los Estados Unidos, aunque es a su vez varias veces menor que el de los países socialistas. [4]

Es más importante el hecho de que el 2.5% represente probablemente más del doble del promedio anual "histórico" de desarrolo en Latinoamérica. Aunque no existen datos suficientes para establecer esta última afirmación en cuanto al conjunto de la región, puede suponerse que de 1900 a 1929 ningún país de América Latina superó el ritmo de desarrollo de Argentina, pues se estimó, como promedio, en un 1.2% per cápita anual. [5] En el caso de México, por ejemplo, se cree que entre 1803 y 1934 no se registró prácticamente ningún incremento en los ingresos per cápita. [6]

De lo antes expuesto puede inferirse la conclusión de que para el conjunto de la región el período que estamos examinado fue un período de incremento poco corriente de la actividad económica, o, más precisamente, de un aumento poco habitual del PBN, concepto que, de acuerdo con los usos oficiales en Latinoamérica y en las Naciones Unidas, incluye la producción de bienes y la de servicios, cuyo ritmo de aumento es comúnmente definido como desarrollo. [7] Más adelante examinaremos hasta qué punto se puede confiar en este concepto para medir el desarrollo económico en Latinoamérica. Por el momento consideraremos los factores externos que estimularon durante este período la elevada producción de bienes y de servicios en esta región.

2.— Los estímulos externos en la expansión económica de Latinoamérica

El comercio exterior ha ejercido siempre una influencia predominante sobre las fluctuaciones cíclicas de la economía latinoamericana. Así en 1932, en el climax de la gran depresión, las exportaciones de la región disminuyeron en un 65% en relación con 1929, mientras las importacinoes disminuyeron en un 75%. [8] No obstante, una comparación entre el nivel del comerció exterior en este año de crisis y el período que estamos analizando, mostraría una cuadro deformado de su importancia en la expansión económica de 1945-57. De ahí que los datos de 1934-38, cuando se había producido un grado de recuperación aceptable, nos darán una base mejor para establecer comparaciones. Durante este último período el promedio anual de exportaciones e importaciones en conjunto llegaron a 3,500 millones de dólares, cifras redondas, o 5,250 millones en dólares de 1950. [9]

Si consideramos nuestra tabla estadística, podemos ver que hacia 1947, cuando la tendencia a la expansión del comercio exterior en el período de la postguerra ya se había desarrollado completamente, el total de las exportaciones y de las importaciones llegó a poco más de 14,000 millones de dólares de 1950, o sea, un aumento de más del 170% sobre el promedio anual de 1934-38. Además, de 1945 a 1955, el poder adquisitivo de las exportaciones latinoamericanas aumentó en un promedio anual de 5.4%, o sea ligeramente más que el ritmo de crecimiento del producto bruto de la región. [10] Es evidente que habían llegado mejores tiempos para Latinoamérica.

Es necesario un análisis posterior sin embargo, para determinar el papel desempeñado por el comercio exterior en la experiencia económica de la región después de la segunda guerra mundial. Si retornamos al período relativamente pre-industrial anterior a la gran depresión de 1925-29, nos encontramos con que el coeficiente de importaciones, es decir,

el valor de las importaciones en tantos por ciento del producto bruto nacional, se mantuvo en un 30.2%. En el período correspondiente de 4 años en la década siguiente, cuando el comercio exterior de Latinoamérica había vencido los efectos de la depresión, el coeficiente de importaciones no alcanzó su nivel anterior y se mantuvo en un 16.6%. Esta nueva relación, mejor incluso desde el punto de vista del desarrollo económico, entre el PBN y el comercio exterior, reflejaba el progreso alcanzado en la producción local de bienes de consumo, especialmente en los países más avanzados como Argentina, Brasil, México y Chile.

Cuando durante la segunda guerra mundial las importaciones fueron de nuevo drásticamente reducidas, se registró un impetu adicional para la expansión de la industria ligera. Como consecuencia, al comenzar el período de la postguerra la estructura de la economía era tal, que a pesar de la extraordinaria mejoría del comercio exterior, en comparación con el período de recuperación posterior a la depresión de 1930, la relación entre el PBN y las importaciones no volvió al nivel de 1925-29. En su lugar, como indican las cifras de nuestra tabla estadística, las importaciones fluctuaron alrededor del 16% del PBN, manteniéndose, por tanto, al mismo nivel relativo de 1934-39.

A primera vista ésto pudiera indicar una disminución de la importancia del comercio exterior en la provisión de los medios para la reciente expansión de la actividad económica en la América Latina. No obstante, un examen más detenido nos demuestra que lo cierto es justamente lo opuesto. La evidencia más palpable se advierte en la adquisición de maquinaria y equipos capaces de producir una expansión en las exportaciones de materias primas, así como de aumentar la producción de la industria de elaboración. En este sector de inversiones, obviamente estratégico, que representa aproximadamente el 25% de las inversiones totales, la producción local suministró menos del 10% de los productos obtenidos. El resto fue comprado en el extranjero y representó cerca del 33% del valor total de las importaciones.

Así es claro que el cambio en la estructura de las importaciones de Latinoamérica devino un factor nuevo y crucial tendiente a perpetuar su dependencia del comercio exterior. Antes de 1914, por ejemplo, los textiles solamente constituían más de la mitad de las importaciones. [11] Durante los años 30, aunque se produjo un aumento notable en la pro-

porción de bienes duraderos y de capital, la mayoría de los bienes importados eran todavía bienes de consumo y materiales de construcción. Sin embargo, después de 1945 el balance cambió definitivamente. Si a la maquinaria y a los equipos añadimos productos semielaborados y materias primas industriales, como varios tipos de acero, productos químicos, caucho, etc., y combustibles, nos encontramos con que para 1955, cerca de las dos terceras partes de las importaciones totales de la región, consistieron en medios de producción y suministros para los mismos.[12] En resumen, las exportaciones de Latinoamérica, que básicamente determinan su capacidad para importar, fueran indudablemente el elemento decisivo para momover la expansión económica de 1945 a 1957.[13]

El carácter único de la situación externa favorable que influyó en la actividad económica de este período, requiere algunos comentarios adicionales para ser bien comprendido. El gran aumento de la capacidad de importación de Latinoamérica no se debió solamente a la demanda excepcional de postguerra de que disfrutaron sus exportaciones, sino también a otro factor relacionado con ello, aunque menos corriente.

En común con todas las otras regiones dependientes, el comercio internacional de Latinoamérica ha sido adversamente afectado por la tendencia histórica hacia una creciente diferencia entre el pequeño aumento de precio de sus exportaciones de materias primas y el aumento mayor de los precios de los productos elaborados que importa. Como resultado, con fluctuaciones considerables de año en año y de un país a otro, dependiendo de los productos de exportación y de la fluctuación de la estructura de las importaciones, para la región en conjunto, a largo plazo, las condiciones del comercio exterior se han ido deteriorando.[14]

Sin embargo, un extraordinario cambio de esta tendencia tuvo lugar para el conjunto de la región y en todas las repúblicas consideradas por separado, menos Cuba y Argentina, en la década siguiente a la segunda guerra mundial. En ocho de las repúblicas, incluyendo Brasil, Colombia y Chile, los términos del comercio exterior durante los perídos de 1947-1949 y 1954-56, mejoraron de un 45% a un 100%.[15] Como resultado, más de la mitad del aumento del poder adquisitivo de las exportaciones de Latinoamérica se debió a los efectos de las mejores condiciones del comercio exterior y el resto

correspondió a un aumento en el volumen de las exportaciones.[16]

Saldría de los límites de esta discusión examinar en detalle las fluctuaciones y la complejidad de los factores que afectaron la evolución de los precios de las exportaciones y de las importaciones principales de la región. En el caso del café, por ejemplo, que para más de la tercera parte de las repúblicas es uno de los principales productos de exportación, una aguda, aunque pasajera disminución en la producción brasileña causada por condiciones atmosféricas adversas, elevó los precios y estimuló una serie de compras especulativas. Con respecto a las importaciones, la tendencia hacia la sustitución de bienes de consumo por bienes de capital jugó un papel importante, ya que los precios de estos últimos tendieron a aumentar más lentamente que los precios de los bienes de consumo.[17] Además, los precios de los productos elaborados de Europa Occidental tendieron a declinar durante cierto período debido a la devaluación de la libra esterlina y otras divisas y en algunos países tuvo lugar cierto cambio hacia fuentes de abastecimiento europeas.

No obstante, el factor principal en la mejoría de los términos del intercambio fue el aumento de precio de las exportaciones de Latinoamérica, motivado por la demanda extraordinaria causada por la situación de la postguerra a la cual nos hemos referido. De manera que fueron circunstancias especiales, en lugar de fuerzas económicas básicas, las que produjeron la variación en los términos del comercio y el mantenimiento de la tendencia durante un período tan largo. Cuando estas circunstancias desaparecieron, la tendencia histórica a la decadencia volvió a manifestarse[18] y llegó a su fin este período de "florecimiento óptimo" de la economía. En 1958 el aumento per cápita del PBN fue solamente de 0.5%, descendiendo a 0.3% y en 1959 y a un nivel probablemente aún más bajo en 1960.[19]

3.— Otras consideraciones acerca del tema principal

Examinando ahora la actividad económica propiamente dicha, recordemos que para Latinoamérica, en conjunto, el promedio anual de aumento del PBN per cápita, fue de 2.7% para la década posterior a la guerra y de 2.5% para los 12 años. Considerando las repúblicas por separado, la gran mayoría compartió esta expansión en un grado mayor o menor y relativamente se registraron pocas variaciones en los niveles comparativos de sus respectivos PBN per cápita, sin embargo debe examinarse la tendencia en algunos de los países más importantes.

El ritmo de desarrollo de México, aunque aminoró después de 1950, fue aproximadamente el mismo que el del conjunto de la región durante el período de 12 años. En 1957 el PBN per cápita de México alcanzó 280 dólares, siendo todavía menor que el nivel de 335 dólares registrado en ese año para el conjunto de la región.[10]

La marcha de la economía brasileña fue notablemente mejor que el promedio, con un incremento anual per cápita de cerca de 3.5%. Como resultado, durante los 12 años, el PBN per cápita relativamente bajo del Brasil mejoró suficientemente llegando a ser en 1957 aproximadamente igual al de México. El fenómeno brasileño refleja en parte la situación especiamente favorable de los países exportadores de café. Así, el aumento de! per cápita de los países productores de café de Centroamérica y de Colombia fue mayor que el promedio de Latinoamérica. Esta última República, por ejemplo, registró un incremento anual per cápita de cerca del 3% entre 1945 y 1957.

En el caso de Argentina, se notó una desviación considerable del ritmo medio de desarrollo regional. Aunque de 1945 a 1948 se registró un extraordinario incremento anual per cápita de 6.4%, para el período de 12 años, el aumento

promedio per cápita fue solamente de 1% anual. Un factor significativo de la decadencia posterior a 1948 fue la situación desfavorable de las exportaciones argentinas de carnes y granos. Como resultado se produjo un continuo empeoramiento en los términos del comercio exterior, tendencia excepcional en la América Latina, compartida solamente por Cuba como indicamos anteriormente. Sin embargo, con un PBN per cápita de 525 dólares en 1957, el nivel argentino se mantuvo muy superior al promedio latinoamericano y solamente detrás de Venezuela, país del que trataremos posteriormente[11].

La desviación chilena de la norma regional fue aún mayor que la argentina. De 1945 a 1955 el PBN prácticamente se mantuvo, mientras que en los años siguientes disminuyó alrededor de un 8%. En realidad, a partir de 1953 el ritmo de desarrollo no logró mantenerse al nivel del aumento de población. Así el PBN per cápita chileno que en 1945 era bastante más elevado que el promedio latinoamericano, disminuyó a menos de 300 dólares en 1957.

La experiencia chilena también es excepcional desde otro punto de vista. La economía del país se mantuvo estancada, aunque disfrutó de una mejoría sustancial en las condiciones del comercio exterior. Este fenómeno refleja en parte el fracaso de las ganancias posteriores a la segunda guerra al no lograr recuperar lo perdido después de la debacle del cobre en la depresión del 30, pero más aún refleja la disipación improductiva de los recursos adquiridos durante el período de bonanza posterior a la guerra[12].

Finalmente, Cuba, duramente afectada por la caída del precio del azúcar después de la guerra de Corea y a pesar del alza de 1956-57, tampoco logró elevar su PBN per cápita durante el período de doce años. El PBN per cápita de Cuba, que era de 485 dólares en 1957, se mantuvo considerablemente más elevado que el promedio de Latinoamérica.

De aquí que el desarrollo extremadamente lento de la Argentina y el estancamiento de Chile y Cuba (que juntas constituyen aproximadamente el 17% de la población de América Latina) representan tendencias no comunes y, por consiguiente, su situación excepcional debe ser tenida en cuenta[13]. Sin embargo, desde el punto de vista global, el caso de estos países no invalida el significado, cualquiera que este sea, que pueda ser atribuido a los cálculos oficiales del desarrollo de Latinoamérica en conjunto.

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4.— Perspectivas de aumento aparente del PBN

Ha llegado el momento de preguntarnos, ¿cuál es el significado de los cálcuos oficiales mencionados anteriormente? ¿Qué desarrollo y que tipo de desarrollo fue el alcanzado durante este histórico "florecimiento óptimo" de la economía de Latinoamérica? Comenzaremos aceptando en su valor nominal la cifra de 2.5% como promedio anual de incremento per cápita del PBN de la región. Como ya vimos, el PBN alcanzó en 1957 su cifra más alta de todos los tiempos: 335 dólares. Si Latinoamérica pudiera recuperarse y mantener ininterrumpidamente su ritmo de desarrollo de 1945 a 1957, a partir del momento en que se produjera esta recuperación, tardaría alrededor de 55 años para alcanzar el PBN per cápita de Francia o Inglaterra en 1957 que fue de 1300 dólares. Alcanzar el PBN per cápita de los Estados Unidos en 1957, que era de 2600, dólares, demandaría cerca de 85 años.

Si consideramos las posibilidades hipotéticas de algunas de las repúblicas latinoamericanas por separado, el pronóstico no sería más alentador. Aunque Brasil, con su ritmo de desarrollo de 3.5% per cápita, estaría en condiciones más ventajosas que la mayoría de las otras repúblicas, desde el momento en que su economía se recuperara, le exigiría 45 y 65 años para alcanzar los niveles de 1957 antes mencionados. Argentina, con su ritmo de desarrollo menor que el promedio y a pesar de su base más alta, tardaría 90 años en alcanzar los niveles de 1957 de Francia o Inglaterra y 160 el de los Estados Unidos. Para alrededor de la mitad de las repúblicas, con un PBN per cápita inferior a 200 dólares y con un ritmo de desarrollo de 2.5% anual, el promedio sería de 80 y 110 años respectivamente.

Pero en este "alcanzar" a los países desarrollados debe considerarse otro aspecto. Mientras en 1940 el PBN per

cápita de Latinoamérica era un sexto del norteamericano, en 1957 la proporción había descendido a un octavo. En el caso de Argentina, de la mitad descendió aproximadamente a un quinto del nivel de los Estados Unidos.

Así, desde el punto de vista de la satisfacción de las necesidades de desarrollo de Latinoamérica, al parecer la aceleración de la actividad económica del conjunto de la región alcanzada durante el período de 1945-57, deja algo que desear. Aun si el ritmo de desarrollo de este período pudiera ser revivido —lo que es el objetivo máximo propuesto por los economistas de la CEPAL[14], para unos pueblos donde las vastas mayorías no pueden satisfacer las necesidades mínimas de alimentación, vestido y alojamiento, sin hablar ya de las necesidades fundamentales de la vida civilizada, las pespectivas hipotéticas, sumamente difíciles de aceptar con ecuanimidad, aún en el más favorable de los casos, son de aplazar por medio siglo el logro del nivel de vida correspondiente a un PBN que represente solamente la mitad del actual de los Estados Unidos.

Todo esto se refiere al valor nominal del desarrollo alcanzado durante ese período de doce años. No obstante, las conclusiones reales que deben hacerse de este "florecimiento óptimo" son aún más desalentadoras. La razón es que el dispositivo convencional utilizado para medir el funcionamiento de la economía de Latinoamérica, es extraordinariamente engañoso. Exagera grandemente el nivel comparativo de desarrollo frente a los países altamente industrializados y el desarrollo real alcanzado en términos puramente regionales. Consideraremos ahora los dos aspectos engañosos en ese mismo orden.

5.— Comparación del Producto Bruto Nacional

Muchos economistas dedicados al problema del subdesarrollo, admiten que una comparación de la magnitud de los PBN de un país atrasado y de un país industrializado, es un cómputo sumamente inexacto de los niveles relativos de sus respectivas economías. No obstante, raramente se toman el trabajo de examinar cuán inexacto es este sistema. Consecuentemente, dejan de apreciar la diferencia real que los separa, que es significativamente mayor de lo que las estadísticas sobre el PBN indican.

En 1955, por ejemplo, el PBN per cápita de los Estados Unidos era ocho veces mayor que el de Latinoamérica, pero el consumo de acero per cápita, un índice básico del nivel de desarrollo económico, era dieciséis veces mayor en los Estados Unidos[25]. Una diferencia similar se observa comparando a Latinoamérica con otros países desarrollados: El PBN per cápita de Inglaterra era cuatro veces mayor, mientras el consumo per cápita de acero era nueve veces mayor. En Francia las proporciones eran de cuatro y siete, en Austria de dos y cinco[26]. Otros índices significativos del desarrollo económico —el consumo per cápita de energía y de cobre— coinciden más o menos con el consumo de acero[27].

Ciertos economistas que pasan por alto este aspecto prefieren otro modo de tratar la cuestión. Afirman que la conversión de las unidades monetarias de los países subdesarrollados en dólares, exagera la diferencia real entre los niveles de las economías atrasadas y las economías desarrolladas. "Las cifras de los ingresos per cápita [el producto] de los países pobres, cuando son expresadas en dólares resultan demasiado bajas; ésto ayuda a explicar cómo algunas personas subsisten con un ingreso per cápita de 50 dólares al año..."[28]. Es indudablemente cierto que los individuos con ingresos de 50 dólares al año pagan menos alquiler y la ropa y la comida les cuestan menos, pero la razón es que probablemente estas personas viven en una choza hecha por ellos mismos, en terreno ajeno, sin agua y servicios sanitarios, estén subalimentadas, anden descalzas y sus únicas ropas sean los harapos que cubren sus espaldas. Por lo tanto, es un hecho que "subsiste" durante un período relativamente corto, ya que su cálculo de vida sería menos de la mitad del promedio para el habitante de los Estados Unidos.

La comparación del PBN de Latinoamérica y de los países desarrollados, también es afectada materialmente por el factor de las inversiones extranjeras. Las estadísticas de Venezuela ilustran muy bien este punto. Como lo expresa W. W. Rostow, sin darle gran importancia: "Venezuela ha sido por algún tiempo una "economía enquistada", con un índice alto de inversiones concentrado en un sector de exportación moderno, cuyo crecimiento no ha generado ningún impulso en la economía venezolana"[29]. Examinemos esta situación más detenidamente.

De acuerdo con las estadísticas publicadas, en 1957 el sector de la minería, que en la práctica quiere decir extracción extranjera del petróleo, representaba el 34% del PBN venezolano. La proporción real probablemente es aún mayor, pero es difícil determinar cuánto de lo que figura en los capítulos de construcción, transporte, comunicaciones y "otros", es una parte de las operaciones petroleras. Una prueba adicional de la importancia del petróleo la ofrece el hecho de que la agricultura y la industria de elaboración representen el 7% y el 11% respectivamente, en el PBN venezolano[30]. Simultáneamente, las compañías petroleras emplean menos del 2% de la mano de obra activa del país".

Las estadísticas sobre el desarrollo económico de Venezuela son de lo más impresionantes. En 1945-57 el aumento promedio del PBN per cápita fue de 4.5%, que con mucho fue el más alto de Latinoamérica. En 1957, el PBN per cápita en Venezuela era de aproximadamente 1,000 dólares, tres veces el de Latinoamérica en conjunto, incluyendo a Venezuela; dos veces el de la Argentina, que es el país más desarrollado de la región y considerablemente mayor que el de Italia. El consumo per cápita de acero de Venezuela era seis veces mayor que el promedio de Latinoamérica y aproximadamente igual al de Suiza. En 1958 el consumo per cápita de energía en Venezuela fue algo mayor que el de Francia[31].

Estas cifras reflejan, desde luego, las actividades de las compañías de petróleo estadounidenses y anglo-holandesas

que operan en Venezuela, pero no nos dicen casi nada acerca de la economía nacional propiamente dicha. Harvey O'Connor describe algunas de las realidades de esa economía:

"Antes del petróleo, Venezuela se alimentaba a sí misma de algún modo. Hoy produce solamente la mitad del maíz, la mitad de la carne, una tercera parte de los vegetales y los granos y la mitad de la leche que consume. Hay menos ganado que en tiempos de la Revolución de 1812... La fantástica prosperidad que ha descendido sobre Caracas es tan irreal como algo salido de Hollywood... Todo eso es solamente motivo de curiosidad para las ~~9/10~~ partes del pueblo, que vive fuera del mundo encantado del petróleo. Ahuyentados por la enfermedad y disgregados por el hambre... por lo menos 200,000 venezolanos han abandonado los campos para dirigirse a la dorada Caracas, en donde viven bajo los puentes, a lo largo de las cañadas, o en las laderas de los cerros en los irónicamente llamados 'ranchos', construidos con los desperdicios de la ciudad"[32].

De hecho, "la economía enquistada" en Venezuela falsea seriamente las estadísticas del desarrollo de toda Latinoamérica. Por ejemplo, durante el período de cinco años de 1953-57, a las compañías extranjeras que operan en Venezuela correspondió el 23%. aproximadamente de todas las exportaciones de Latinoamérica. En el año 1957 la cifra llegó casi al 28%[33]. Con respecto a los cálculos del PBN, si quitamos a Venezuela, que representa un poco más del 3% de la población de Latinoamérica, el promedio de aumento del PBN per cápita de la región durante el período de 1950-57, se reduce aproximadamente en una cuarta parte[34].

Si bien es la más sobresaliente, Venezuela no es la única "economía enquistada" en Latinoamérica. Honduras, dominada por dos compañías bananeras extranjeras que, como Robert Alexander describe, "equivalen a estados dentro de otro estado"[35], es otro ejemplo típico Cuba, antes de la Revolución, también lo era en un grado apreciable, como declaró públicamente un reciente Embajador de los Estados Unidos en Cuba, "...hasta la llegada de Castro al poder... el embajador americano era la segunda figura de importancia en el país; algunas veces más importante aún que el Presidente"[36]. En realidad no hay prácticamente ninguna república latinoamericana en donde falte un "sector moderno de exportación" de propiedad extranjera; algunas constituyen "enquistamientos económicos" más o menos grandes pero en todos los casos sus contribuciones a los ingresos y al desarrollo económico "pertenecen más propiamente a los

países en donde las campañías están domiciliadas", que a los países en donde operan,,.

Unas cuantas cifras y hechos indicarán, de manera parcial, con qué estos "enquistamientos económicos" inflan el funcionamiento real de las economías nacionales de Latinoamérica. En 1957, por ejemplo, las empresas de inversión directa de Estados Unidos, que representan aproximadamente al 85% del total de las inversiones directas extranjeras, tuvieron una producción que ascendió a 8.000 millones de dólares dentro de la producción bruta de Latinoamérica, o sea más del 13% del PBN de 1957[37] y, sin duda, una proporción aún mayor en la producción de bienes materiales. Estas empresas exportaron fuera de Latinoamérica mercancías valoradas en casi 3.000 millones de dólares[38], o sea casi la mitad de todas las exportaciones de mercancías de Latinoamérica, sin incluir el comercio dentro de la región, y el 80% de las exportaciones de la región de los Estados Unidos[40].

Estas cifras, a su vez, indican un serio falseamiento de las ganancias reales de las economías nacionales, como resultado de los diversos tipos de utilidades extraídas por medio de las operaciones de las inversiones extranjeras. Muchas de estas remisiones de utilidades son difíciles de descubrir, pero podemos tener alguna idea de su importancia incluso si consideramos las remisiones de utilidades e intereses que se publican, por ejemplo, la salida de divisas, excluyendo amortizaciones, ascendió a 3,625 millones de dólares durante el período de 1955 a 1957, aparentemente una porción insignificante del PBN. Sin embargo, como constituyó un drenaje de divisas extranjeras, absorbió el 14% de las ganancias por concepto de exportaciones durante este período de tres años. Más aún, el promedio de absorción de divisas aumentó de manera continuada después de los años inmediatos a la guerra, cuando dicho promedio era del 10%. En términos absolutos, el drenaje se duplicó durante el período comprendido entre los años 1947 y 1957[41].

En vista de la decisiva importancia que la capacidad de importar tiene en la economía de América Latina, especialmente para adquirir los medios de producción, esta pérdida de medios económicos no es tan pequeña como parece. En 1957 equivalió aproximadamente al 70% del costo de toda la maquinaria industrial importada durante el año, solamente un poco menos del 70% de las inversiones de ese año en ese sector clave[42].

6.— Las realidades del desarrollo económico en Latinoamerica

Retornando al segundo aspecto de la disparidad entre las realizaciones aparentes y reales del desarrollo alcanzado por lo que hemos definido como el "florecimiento óptimo" de la economía latinoamericana, recordemos que el concepto oficialmente empleado para el PBN en la apreciación del desarrollo, incluye bienes y servicios. Sin discutir si es un concepto válido en el caso de un país altamente industrializado como los Estados Unidos, es sin lugar a dudas sumamente equívoco cuando se aplica a una economía subdesarrollada.

Por su misma definición, una economía tal es primaria y básicamente deficiente en producción, es decir, tanto en capacidad productiva como en la producción real de productos agrícolas e industriales, que combinados determinan la capacidad física de un país para mantener un determinado nivel de vida. Para una economía sudbesarrollada sólo la producción de bienes materiales puede tener alguna significación en cuanto al desarrollo. Ciertamente, para una región como Latinoamérica, un aumento en el número de salones de belleza o cabarets o en la cuantía de la policía u otras actividades que se enmarcan como servicios —sin importar su contribución a las alegrías o las penas que proporcionen a uno u otro sector de la población— no puede representar desarrollo económico. En realidad, como Paul Baran sugiere con respecto a la mayoría de los países —y nosotros incluimos a Latinoamérica dentro de esos países— lo opuesto es lo indudablemente cierto. Los servicios absorben capital y otros recursos desesperadamente necesarios para la producción y de esa forma retardan el desarrollo económico[*].

El grado en que los servicios inflan el PBN de Latinoamérica se revela en un examen de sus componentes. En 1956-57, sus proporciones respectivas (en porcentajes redondeados) dentro del total fueron las siguientes:[**]

Agricultura	23.5	
Industria	20.0	
Construcción	3.5	
Minería	5.0	
(Sub-total de la producción)		52.0
Comercio y Finanzas	17.0	
Otros servicios	15.0	
Gobierno	7.5	
(Sub-total de servicios)		39.5
Transportes y Comunicaciones	8.5	8.5
	100.0	100.0

De manera que en números redondos, ligeramente más del 50% del PBN latinoamericano está claramente constituido por la producción de bienes materiales y alrededor del 40% por servicios. El resto —comunicaciones y transportes— está constituido por ambos y no puede ser clasificado sin un análisis más detallado. No obstante, para nuestro propósito no se requiere una apreciación más detallada. Es suficiente con hacer notar que los servicios probablemente constituyen casi la mitad del PBN de la región. Aún más, para toda la región y para la mayoría de las repúblicas por separado, durante 1945-57 hubo poca variación en la relación entre los servicios y la producción en el PBN[**]. Los servicios per cápita aumentaron en un promedio anual prácticamente idéntico al del PBN. Consecuentemente, cerca de la mitad de la expansión económica de 1945-57 no contribuyó ni al desarrollo de Latinoamérica ni a su capacidad de desarrollo.

Volviendo a la producción de bienes materiales, se deduce que, en conjunto, también aumentó aproximadamente en el mismo nivel que el PBN. De aquí que pueda argumentarse que aunque el PBN exagera grandemente las dimensiones del desarrollo real en términos absolutos, en este sentido, indica de manera precisa los adelantos relativos en la producción material y, por tanto, es una apreciación razonable del índice real de desarrollo. Sin embargo, no solo el índice sigue siendo insatisfactorio, como ya hemos visto, sino que resulta mucho más inadecuado de lo que parece a primera vista.

Ello estriba en que la valoración del PBN en Latinoamérica, y en las regiones subdesarrolladas en general, es aún más complicada por el comportamiento desigual de los principales sectores de la producción y por consideraciones

cualitativas especiales. Es fundamental saber no solamente cuánta producción, sino también qué clase de producción, para comprender el proceso de crecimiento de una economía débil y falseada. Por ejemplo, un aumento en la producción que refleje la expansión del monocultivo o la explotación extranjera de los recursos naturales o la elaboración de artículos de lujo para el consumo doméstico, figurarían siempre como contribuciones al desarrollo económico en cualquier cómputo estadístico. Sin embargo, desde el punto de vista de la única clase de desarrollo que tiene sentido para un país subdesarrollado, las resultantes principales de tal aumento pudieran muy bien ser desfavorables. Por esta razón debemos examinar algunos aspectos salientes del desarrollo en los principales sectores de la producción del PBN.

a. El sector agrícola.

El aumento promedio anual per cápita de la producción agrícola en Latinoamérica en 1945-57, fue solamente de 1.5%. El índice fundamental de desarrollo en este sector sería la producción de alimentos para el consumo, pero éste aumentó a un ritmo aún menor que los cultivos para la exportación. En todo caso, el promedio general de 1.5% no bastó para mantener el nivel per cápita de producción anterior a la guerra, tanto de la agricultura en su conjunto, como de la producción de alimentos considerada separadamente. La disminución per cápita de la producción fue sustancial durante la mayor parte del período. Solamente en 1956/57, el mejor año del período, el nivel se acercó al de 1933/34 — 1937/38[16].

Para una región en la que, como Preston James dice sin rodeos, "podemos afirmar que una gran parte de la población está sufriendo hambre"[17], este record no representa desarrollo en ningún sentido. Es más bien una afirmación de la agravación de la crisis permanente basada en el sistema conocido y profundamente asentado del monopolio feudal y neo-feudal sobre la tierra. Todas las estadísticas disponibles apuntan hacia una concentración continuada y probablemente ascendente de la propiedad sobre la tierra en los años recientes. Un estudio de Moacyr Paixao demuestra que en el Brasil, poco más del 3% de los propietarios están en posesión de más del 62% de la tierra arable, mientras que el 85% de los campesinos posee menos del 17% de la tierra. La situación en Cuba, antes de 1959, era parecida: menos del 1.5% de las empresas agrícolas poseían el 47% de las tierras, mientras el 70% de las propiedades ocupaban poco más del 11% de la tierra[18].

Aún en México, en donde una reforma agraria extensa; pero solamente efectiva en parte, había tenido lugar antes de 1940, un nuevo proceso de concentración de la tierra comenzó después de aquel año. De acuerdo con Luis Yáñez Pérez, hacia 1950 alrededor del 50% de las tierras cultivadas estaban en posesión del 13% de los cultivadores, mientras 708 grandes empresarios obtenían el 35% del total de los ingresos agrícolas de la república[19].

Hacia 1955, de acuerdo con un cálculo semioficial mexicano, el sector privado agrícola, en contraste con el sector comunal creado por la reforma agraria, se había expandido de tal manera que "podía ser aún mayor que las propiedades privadas en 1930"[20], es decir, antes de que se distribuyeran la mayoría de las tierras como consecuencia de la reforma agraria. El hecho de que muchas de las nuevas grandes propiedades sean empresas capitalistas relativamente eficientes, no altera el significado de la "contra-reforma" ya que éstas se han dedicado casi exclusivamente a producir productos de exportación, emplean mucho menos obreros de los que de otra forma pudieran subsistir de la tierra y de ahí resulta que retardan la producción desesperadamente necesaria de comestibles para el mercado interno y agravan la seria situación de desempleo agrícola.

Para el conjunto de Latinoamérica, Otto Feinstein resume de manera conservadora la situación actual de la posesión de la tierra y su utilización como sigue: "la distribución de la tierra está hecha de tal manera que una proporción infinitesimal de los clasificados como propietarios legales de la tierra posee una vasta mayoría de la misma. Menos del 5% de los terratenientes posee usualmente más del 50% de la tierra. Esto no sólo significa concentración de la tierra en grandes propiedades, usualmente incapaces de financiar su modernización, sino también que casi todos los otros propietarios poseen usualmente parcelas demasiado pequeñas para una producción racional".[21]

A esto hay que añadir solamente que sin una revolución agraria —no una mera reforma— que haga posible la asimilación de la técnica del siglo XX en la producción agrícola, cualquier florecimiento óptimo o de otro género de la economía latinoamericana, es incapaz, por su índole, de satisfacer las necesidades de desarrollo de la región.

b. El sector industrial.

Aunque el estancamiento de la agricultura y, en particular, de los productos alimenticios, reduce considerablemente la significación del aumento total en la producción de bienes materiales, el hecho de que la producción de la industria de elaboración aumentó a un promedio anual de 3.2% per cápita —más del doble del aumento de la agricultura— el hecho aportó algo sustancial, tanto cualitativa como cuantitativamente al desarrollo material alcanzado durante este período.[54] Un resultado es el cambio que se operó en la distribución por sectores del PBN de Latinoamérica. En 1945 la industria de elaboración y la construcción representaban el 17% del PBN y la agricultura el 26%, mientras que en 1957, como ya hemos indicado, la participación de la industria de elaboración y de la construcción juntas igualaron la de la agricultura, representando cada una el 23.5%[54].

Si consideramos los países separadamente, encontramos que los incrementos relativos en el sector de la industria de elaboración, fueron relativamente más pronunciados en las repúblicas menos industrializadas, aunque al mismo tiempo, al fin del período, la agricultura aún mantenía su posición predominante. Así, en Colombia, por ejemplo, el sector agrícola descendió del 45 al 31% del PBN, y aún esta proporción superaba la aportación de la industria de elaboración. El modelo en Brasil, —que en este aspecto representó una excepción entre los cuatro países de mayor producción industrial— fue el mismo que en Colombia: en 1957 el sector agrícola aún era el predominante. En cuanto a Argentina, Chile y México, donde la industria había sobrepasado ligeramente a la agricultura en 1945, el cambio registrado en la importancia relativa de dichos sectores fue insignificante[55].

Mientras que para las economías subdesarrolladas del conjunto de Latinoamérica la relativa industrialización indicada por los cambios operados en esos dos sectores del PBN, tiene algunas implicaciones de desarrollo positivo, el grado de desarrollo industrial alcanzado es exagerado por muchos de los resúmenes estadísticos. Por ejemplo, nos encontramos que una proporción sustancial de lo que es clasificado como actividad industrial —aún en las repúblicas más desarrolladas— continúa técnicamente al nivel de las operaciones de una herrería rural.

La situación en Perú, sobre la cual pueden hallarse estadísticas recientes y bastante numerosas, puede ser considerada típica para la mayor parte de Latinoamérica. Desde el punto de vista del desarrollo industrial en general, Perú tiene una situación ligeramente mejor que la media entre las 20 repúblicas y su PBN y su desarrollo industrial en los últimos años se acerca al promedio de la región. Además, Perú posee una moderna fundición de hierro y acero.

En 1955, ligeramente más del 80% de la mano de obra industrial, incluyendo artesanos, trabajaba en talleres que, con un promedio de menos de 14 obreros, y probablemente la mitad de ese número, producían el 40% de los productos elaborados del país. En el caso del Perú es difícil hablar de progresos serios industriales por otra razón: de 1945-55 hubo una disminución en la participación relativa de la industria local en los suministros totales de productos elaborados.[56]

Si consideramos ahora el aumento de la producción de bienes de capital en Latinoamérica[57], aparece que ha sido más sustancial de lo que realmente fue, debido en parte, a la base tan baja de que se partió. En vista de la complejidad de la producción industrial y de las diferencias en terminología y otros criterios estadísticos usados por las distintas repúblicas, es difícil determinar la relación entre la producción de bienes de capital y bienes de consumo, elemento de bastante importancia para apreciar el nivel de madurez industrial. No obstante, podemos obtener un cálculo aproximado en el realizado por las Naciones Unidas de 1954. De acuerdo con este cálculo, basado en estadísticas de 6 países —Argentina, Brasil, Colombia, Chile, México y Venezuela— que representan el grueso de la producción industrial de Latinoamérica, "las industrias de bienes de capital... representan no más del 15% de la producción industrial total de Latinoamérica".[58] Probablemente este porcentaje fue mayor en 1957, aunque quizá no mucho.

Al mismo tiempo, una considerable disipación improductiva de la producción de bienes de capital limita su importancia como índice del desarrollo económico básico. En 1945-57 —para toda la región y prácticamente todos los países por separado—, más de la mitad de las inversiones fijas de capital se orientaron hacia "edificaciones y construcciones", el mayor porcentaje del cual se concentró en "residencias" que en Latinoamérica son en abrumadora mayoría casas muy lujosas, una importante mercancía de la lucrativa especulación urbana.[59]

Entre las repúblicas más activas industrialmente, se ha prestado una justificada atención al Brasil. En Brasil la producción de lingotes de acero se quintuplicó en 10 años y el valor de la producción de bienes de capital aumentó con una rapidez que casi triplica a la de bienes de consumo. No obstante, considerando la producción industrial en conjunto, los cambios estructurales resultantes no han sido tan espectaculares como los acontecimientos parecen indicar.

Aunque el valor de la producción de bienes de capital se elevó de alrededor de un cuarto a un tercio del total de la producción de la industria de elaboración, en menos de una década, este éxito está seriamente afectado por el hecho de que la producción de maquinaria, en 1959, representó menos del 3% del valor total de la producción industrial.[42] Operando en una economía plagada de persistentes y agudas deficiencias de energía y transporte —característica prácticamente común a toda América Latina— sin capacidad reproductiva, produciendo exclusivamente para el mercado interior y dependiendo de las ganancias por concepto de exportaciones de café y de inversiones directas de capital extranjero, para obtener bienes de capital y varias materias primas, la industria brasileña ha aumentado la vulnerabilidad de la economía ante factores externos, sin lograr los medios para una industrialización básica.

La industria argentina, tradicionalmente la más fuerte de Latinoamérica en términos de producción per cápita, presenta características estructurales similares a las del Brasil. La producción de maquinarias y equipos aumentó en más del 300% entre 1937-38 y 1955, mientras su participación relativa en la producción industrial se elevó del 3.7 al 6.1%. Sin embargo, reparaciones y reposiciones de piezas representaron el 40% de este total, como resultado de lo cual sólo el 60% de la producción en este sector representó un incremento de las existencias de maquinaria y equipos, de lo cual, a su vez, el 60% se concentró en facilidades de transporte.[44]

La deficiencia fundamental del desarrollo industrial en Argentina y Brasil, prevalece sobre toda la región. Es resumida por el hecho, previamente señalado, de que al fin de un período de 12 años de intensificación de la actividad industrial —que culmina la fase moderna de un proceso que comenzó con la primera guerra mundial— Latinoamérica todavía dependía de las importaciones para más de 90% de sus necesidades en maquinarias y equipos.

Debe mencionarse también un factor adicional en relación con el problema de los "enquistamientos" que hemos abordado, pero que también complica la valoración del desarrollo de Latinoamérica. La gran mayoría de las empresas modernas de elaboración de la región son de propiedad extranjera. Las inversiones privadas directas de los Estados Unidos en este sector, más que se duplicaron durante el período 1945-57 y, en 1959, tenían un valor en contabilidad de aproximadamente 1.400 millones de dólares, mayor que la inversión en cualquier otro sector con excepción del petróleo, y representaban cerca de la sexta parte del total de las inversiones privadas directas de los Estados Unidos en Latinoamérica.

La mayor parte de estas inversiones se ha dirigido hacia la industria pesada y hacia la industria alimenticia, y el 70% se ha concentrado en Brasil, México y Argentina. Solamente Brasil ha recibido más del 30% del total.[42] Se estima que dentro de una persistente tendencia a la expansión, en 1957 la participación privada extranjera (Estados Unidos y Europa) en las inversiones en las industrias del Brasil, representó el 37% de total.[43]

El impacto de esta situación en el desarrollo industrial y económico de América Latina en términos generales es, por lo menos, contradictorio. De una parte, existe una producción nueva con sus correspondientes efectos multiplicadores. Al mismo tiempo, esto no se puede considerar completamente beneficioso ya que mucha de esta producción consiste meramente en el montaje de piezas importadas y también depende de materias primas del exterior.

De otra parte, la capacidad de expansión de las empresas extranjeras a través de la reinversión de los beneficios está limitada a largo plazo por las posibilidades de su remisión. De aquí que mientras mayor sea la expansión, mayor será la exportación eventual de capital e ipso facto la decapitalización creciente de las seriamente subcapitalizadas economías latinoamericanas. Como muy bien dice el economista brasileño Caio Prado (hijo), cualquiera que sea el estímulo inicial para el desarrollo provisto por las fábricas propiedad de extranjeros, "con el tiempo se transforma en una obstrucción".[44]

Una observación final puede ser hecha para confirmar las limitaciones del desarrollo industrial de Latinoamérica. Es bien conocido que en cualquier región subdesarrollada la capacidad de la industria para absorver mano de obra es de

una importancia decisiva, tanto para la aceleración del desarrollo industrial como para el desarrollo económico en general. En este sentido anotemos que entre 1945 y 1955, la proporción de la mano de obra dedicada a la agricultura, decayó del 57.4 al 51.6%.[45] Esto representa una disminución apreciable en términos absolutos y un fenómeno asociado teóricamente con el desarrollo económico.

Para América Latina lo contrario es lo cierto. Como lo describió recientemente un funcionario de la Organización de Estados Americanos, es un círculo vicioso: la intensificación de la pobreza en los campos ha estimulado un éxodo creciente de la población rural hacia las ciudades; el nivel de la técnica agrícola ha sido demasiado bajo para compensar la péridida de mano de obra, y el desarrollo industrial muy lento para ofrecer empleo a los campesinos desplazados[46]. De este modo, la producción del total de trabajadores dedicados a la industria y a las construcciones aumentó solamente del 17 al 18.5% del total. Al mismo tiempo, la parte correspondiente al sector de los servicios aumentó del 23 al 27.4% o sea a más del doble del índice de la industria y la construcción.[47]

En otras palabras, el grueso de la mano de obra en éxodo de la agricultura, incrementó las filas de burócratas, limpiabotas, vendedores de periódicos, sirvientes domésticos y similares, para no mencionar los desempleados. Este fenómeno explica al mismo tiempo la disparidad entre el aumento sin precedente de la población en la América Latina y la industrialización de la región que avanza mucho más lentamente.

7.— Los ingresos personales durante el periodo de "florecimiento óptimo"

Para una apreciación general de la evolución de la economía de Latinoamérica, una última pregunta debe ser formulada: ¿Cómo fueron afectados los niveles de vida de las grandes masas de población? El primer punto en el que se debe hacer hincapié es el de que de 1945 a 1957 el consumo per cápita de la región en conjunto aumentó en un 40%, en comparación con un 31% para el PBN per cápita. Este fenómeno ha sido descrito como "alentador" por los economistas de la CEPAL.[48]

Sin embargo, un examen de la distribución de los ingresos creados por el PBN revela que el incremento del consumo privado —aldededor del 80% del consumo total— fue limitado estrictamente a una opulenta minoría y de ahí que, aparte de sus implicaciones sociales pueda ser caracterizado mejor como una deplorable disipación de la plus-valía. Aún aceptando que en el caso de Latinoamérica pueda ser justificado el debate entre teorizantes respecto de cuánto puede o debe ser "exprimida la población... a través de un aplazamiento de la elevación de los niveles de consumo... y utilizado para inversiones básicas, con el fin de... lograr un rápido aumento de la producción", como dice Gunnar Myrdal en otro texto,[49] existe muy poca justificación para este "exprimir el jugo" que tiene como consecuencia un superconsumo y una subinversión por parte de los que perciben las utilidades y que, consecuenlemente, no ofrece ninguna persepectiva para un rápido aumento de la producción.

A pesar de que las estadísticas sobre ingresos personales están muy diseminadas y son relativamente poco exactas, todo evidencia que la significativa disparidad entre los ingresos de las clases poseedoras y la clase trabajadora en América Latina, se ha incrementado durante este período y, como resultado, los problemas materiales y sociales de la

pobreza durante el periodo de bonanza han sido iguales, si no mayores, que antes.[70]

Esta situación la confirma la continua migración de campesinos desposeídos y la situacón de hambre a la cual ya nos hemos referido. Otros síntomas han sido las vastas luchas sociales y las salvajes represiones políticas que alcanzaron un grado de intensidad y una extensión geográfica probablemente inigualada en América Latina durante cualquier otro período de alto índice de actividad económica.

Un síntoma general es el agudo encarecimiento de la vida en la mayoría de los países, que aún de acuerdo con las cifras oficiales, alcanzó proporciones fenomenales en algunas repúblicas, a pesar de la subestimación habitual y notoria de los organismos que confeccionan las estadísticas en casi todos los gobiernos.[71] Los salarios normalmente se rezagaron y, aún en los casos en que las huelgas forzaron ajustes temporales más o menos correctos, el alza de los precios fue tan rápido, que siembre hubo un lapso de tiempo en el cual los ingresos reales de los asalariados disminuyeron.

Las tendencias fluctuaron en dependencia de los países y de los años. Lás estadísticas de Argentina indican que un alza real en los salarios y los sueldos industriales durante los primeros años de la postguerra, fue seguida por una tendencia a la disminución después de 1949[72]. El record no es tan claro en Brasil y en Colombia, en donde en cualquier caso "los salarios reales per cápita en la industria disminuyeron algo en los últimos años, a pesar de un aumento en la producción per cápita".[73] En general y a largo plazo, la clásica "redistribución de la riqueza" característica de la inflación prolongada y rápida, impuso su tributo a los asalariados de América Latina.

Son dignas de consideración las estadísticas chilenas sobre este punto, porque son más completas y merecedoras de confianza que la mayoría de las otras. De 1945 a 1957, la proporción relativa de los gastos totales nacionales de los consumidores, representados por los salarios y los sueldos de oficina, disminuyó en un 10%, mientras que el consumo derivado de utilidades, intereses y rentas, aumentó en cerca de un 15%. Al mismo tiempo, el hecho de que el consumo per cápita de artículos tales como carne, patatas y especialmente trigo, disminuyera sustancialmente durante el período, sugiere que la mayoría de los chilenos se empobreció, tanto en términos relativos como absolutos.[74]

Aparentemente, en Perú en donde una buena parte de los ingresos no se computan como salarios, las "características generales de la distribución de los ingresos no experimentó ninguna variación sustancial entre 1945 y 1955". Durante esta década, alrededor del 45% de la población total del Perú pudo satisfacer solamente las "necesidades mínimas para la subsistencia", lo cual convertido en términos monetarios, significa un consumo anual per cápita equivalente a no más de 50 dólares, menos de la tercera parte del per cápita promedio nacional.[75]

En Venezuela, la mayor parte de los datos conocidos señalan una mayor diferenciación entre los ingresos de las altas capas y los de la mayoría. De acuerdo con un análisis, alrededor de tres cuartas partes de la población venezolana percibe menos de un tercio del enormemente exagerado per cápita de ingresos nacionales.[76] En Cuba, una sola estadística nos dice lo suficiente acerca de la distribución de los ingresos; con anterioridad a la Revolución de 1959, el promedio anual de desocupados era de un 25%.[77]

Se puede argumentar que las estadísticas concernientes a Cuba, Chile e incluso a Argentina, carecen en cierto modo de relieve, ya que esas repúblicas experimentaron poco o ningún desarrollo en 1945-57. No se puede decir lo mismo sobre México, país sobre el cual recientemente se han publicado notables estadísticas acerca de la distribución de los ingresos.

De acuerdo con un análisis detallado y en general de orientación conservadora, de la economista mexicana Ifigenia de Navarrete, aparecen los siguientes datos reveladores:[78]

1º De 1940 a 1950, los ingresos personales de los empresarios se elevaron del 60% al 66% de los ingresos personales en la república, mientras los de los asalariados disminuyeron de la misma forma del 40 al 34% del total.

2º De 1950 a 1957 en términos de ingresos familiares, (a) el promedio de ingresos mensuales en las familias de las capas más humildes, que comprenden el 20% de la población mexicana, fue de 22.3 dólares en 1950 y de 19.3 en 1957 —computados en pesos de 1957 y convertidos en dólares de ese mismo año— representando una declinación relativa del 6% al 4.5% de los ingresos totales y una decli-

nación absoluta del 11% (b) para la mitad de la población, incluyendo el 20% de las capas más humildes; el promedio de ingresos familiares reales fue aproximadamente el mismo en 1950 y en 1957, o sea alrededor de 28 dólares al mes —en dólares de 1957— lo cual representa, no obstante, una disminución relativa del 19 al 15.5% de los ingresos familiares totales; (c) mientras en 1950, el 70% de las familias recibieron el 31.5% de los ingresos familiares totales, en 1957 recibieron solamente el 28.5%.

Si existe alguna exageración en este estudio de la tendencia del ingreso de la mayoría de los mexicanos a permanecer estacionario o aún a disminuir, es en el sentido de subestimarla. Por ejemplo, de acuerdo con la profesora soviética M. V. Danilyevitch, los ingresos reales de los obreros industriales en México entre 1939 y 1958, mostraron una tendencia a la disminución después de 1940,[79] de donde se deduce la sospecha de que el empobrecimiento absoluto está más difundido de lo que demuestra el análisis de la economista mexicana. Esta sospecha es apoyada por las tendencias en el consumo de alimentos per cápita. De 1934-36 a 1952-56, de acuerdo con una encuestra de las Naciones Unidas, un análisis de la información obtenible "revela la existencia de varias tendencias importantes que se han reflejado en un descenso de los niveles de nutrición".[80]

En todo caso no hay probablemente ninguna exageración en la conclusión general propuesta por la señora Navarrete como resultado de su estudio, afirmando que del 65 al 70% de la población mexicana no tuvo ninguna participación en los "beneficios del desarrollo económico". No se pecaría de exageración si se afirmara que las privaciones sufridas durante este período de "florecimiento óptimo de la economía" por el grueso de la población mexicana, bajo las condiciones relativamente favorables de la economía de ese país, fueron más intensas en la gran mayoría de las otras repúblicas latinoamericanas.

8.— Conclusiones:

El camino hacia el desarrollo

Ciertamente muchos círculos se han percatado de la gravedad de la presente crisis en Latinoamérica, como un desastre económico y la agudización de los conflictos políticos y sociales. Tampoco han faltado los factores, reales o imaginarios, aducidos para explicar esta situación. Sin embargo, es muy frecuente la tendencia —aún entre especialistas de alguna competencia— a conceder verosimilitud a la noción de que el desarrollo económico ha sido "rápido" en Latinoamérica, o de que "el desarrollo de América Latina ha sido impresionante", o de que Latinoamérica "ha llegado a la edad de un desarrollo económico vigoroso".[1] Esto, como hemos tratado de demostrar, está lejos de ser cierto, de acuerdo con toda la evidencia obtenible. Lo que hemos llamado el "florecimiento óptimo" de la economía latinoamericana se ha confundido con un funcionamiento satisfactorio.

¿Cómo resumir la evidencia? Si existe una fórmula matemática para medir y apreciar el contenido del nodesarrollo y del antidesarrollo de las actividades económicas que hemos examinado y definir con precisión el FBN real de Latinoamérica, su magnitud relativa en una escala mundial y su índice temporal de variabilidad, el autor de este trabajo no la conoce ni tiene capacidad para inventar una. Pero quizás, pidiendo prestada una frase a Joan Robinson, "no tiene objeto encerrar algo en definiciones más precisas que el sujeto al cual se aplican".[2] Nosotros podemos añadir: más precisa que los datos estadísticos escasos e imperfectos con los cuales tenemos que trabajar.

De aquí que no intentemos formular más que una conclusión general: la de que el desarrollo, tal y como ha tenido

lugar, ha sido sumamente exagerado y ha dejado de satisfacer en todos sentidos, sociales o económicos, las necesidades de desarrollo de la región. Para concretar, la característica decisiva de este desarrollo es que dejó de proporcionar o establecer las bases para un incremento suficiente y rápido en la capacidad productiva y reproductiva de las ramas de la economía cuyas deficiencias fundamentales son la causa principal de la perpetuación del subdesarrollo. Consecuentemente, la crisis actual de Latinoamérica no marca el fin de una era de progreso, sino la culminación de un proceso que agravó, en aspectos esenciales, los males crónicos internos y la vulnerabilidad externa de la economía subdesarrollada y dependendiente de la región.

Los factores que deforman la economía de Latinoamérica e impiden su desarrollo, están entrelazados tan estrechamente que no se pueden remediar por separado. Los problemas de la tenencia de la tierra y su utilización, de las industrias básicas y de la vulnerabilidad hacia factores externos, son facetas de un problema mayor: Las ramificaciones políticas y económicas de la función dominante en toda la región, que es la exportación de materias primas bajo términos y condiciones dictados desde el exterior.

El "florecimiento óptimo" que hemos estudiado y la crisis que engendró, indican con suficiente claridad que la economía latinoamericana ha llegado a la coyuntura donde la eliminación de la dependencia neocolonial debe ser situada en la agenda y con ello el abandono del tratamiento espontáneo del subdesarrollo. Sólo sobre esta base será posible adoptar los objetivos sociales y los métodos económicos racionales que requiere un ataque victorioso contra el subdesarrollo.[17]

Anotaciones

1.—**El Mercado Común Latinoamericano.** Naciones Unidas, 1959, pág. 51. Aparte del fin de la prosperidad de postguerra, otros factores son los cambios en la producción y en la técnica, que afectan el consumo de materias primas naturales, las distintas clases de discriminaciones y competencias en los países importadores de productos latinoamericanos, el Mercado Común Europeo, competencia africana, etc.

2.—Entre 1939 y 1945, la posesión de oro y valores extranjeros aumentó en cinco veces de acuerdo con **Post War Price Relations in Trade between Under-Developed and Industrialized Countries.** Naciones Unidas, 23 de febrero 1949, pág. 114.

3.—De **El Mercado Común Latinoamericano** pág. 46.

4.—A partir del 1955, en los Estados Unidos el ritmo de aumento medio anual del producto per cápita ha sido de alrededor del 1%. Para una mayor comprensión del ritmo de Latinoamérica, es interesante hacer notar que en el período que estamos considerando ha sido más elevado que en el conjunto de los países subdesarrollados del Sudeste de Asia, pero mucho menor que en los países socialistas del Este de Europa, en donde, según las apreciaciones más conservadoras, el aumento per cápita de los bienes materiales, con toda seguridad ha promediado más del 7% anual en todos los países y en algunos hasta el 10% **Economic Survey of Europe, 1956.** Naciones Unidas, 1957, Capítulo II, pág. 2). De 1957 a 1959, cuando el desarrollo de Latinoamérica se paralizó, "el promedio anual del ritmo de desarrollo llegó al 17%" [15% per cápita] para todos los países socialistas y el 10% en la Unión Soviética [9% per cápita]" de acuerdo con un informe de N. S. Jruschov, **Kommunist,** No. 1, Enero de 1961, pág. 10.

5.—**Análisis y Proyecciones del Desarrollo Económico V. El Desarrollo Económico de la Argentina** Naciones Unidas, 1959, vol. 1, pág. 15. El ritmo de expansión global fue de 4.5% por año, pero la inmigración elevó el aumento de la población a 3.2% anual. Ritmos de desarrollo elevados, por supuesto, se registraron en algunos países de tiempo en tiempo, pero solamente por breves períodos.

6.—Ifigenia M. Navarrete, **La Distribución del Ingreso y el Desarrollo Económico de México,** México, D. F., 1960, pág. 11.

7.—El PBN a precios de mercado, es uno de los dos sistemas más comprensibles para apreciar la actividad económica; el otro es la renta nacional, que estima la producción expresada en términos de ganancias derivadas del PBN. La CEPAL

de la cual hemos obtenido la mayor parte de nuestras estadísticas, considera que para Latinoamérica "los cambios en el producto bruto per cápita, expresado por los precios constantes de un año específico, es el método más satisfactorio y práctico para apreciar el ritmo del desarrollo económico". La CEPAL define el "ingreso bruto" para la región como "equivalente al producto bruto... más o menos las ganancias o las pérdidas netas resultantes de cambios en los términos del intercambio" y, por tanto, menos revelador del "éxito de los esfuerzos constructivos". **Economic Bulletin for Latin America**, United Nations, Vol. 1, No. 2, Septiembre 1956, pág. 30. De 1945 a 1955, el aumento promedio anual per cápita de los ingresos fue cerca del 22% mayor que el del PBN; de 1955-58 fue un 50% menor.

8.—**Economic Survey of Latin America 1948**, Naciones Unidas, 1949, pág. 190.

9.—**Study of Inter-American Trade**, Naciones Unidas, 1957 págs. 19, 22; los ajustes en dólares, de acuerdo con **Statistical Abstracts of the United States, Washington, 1959**, pág. 829.

10.—**El Mercado Común Latinoamericano, pág. 47.**

11.—**Economic Survey of Latin America 1948, pág. 45.**

12.—**Ibid**, pág. 58

13.—Las importaciones son también financiadas con inversiones y préstamos extranjeros, pero aún durante el período en que el flujo de capital extranjero pueda temporalmente exceder el reflujo, bajo la forma de utilidades, intereses y amortizaciones, las existencias de divisas resultantes representan solamente una fracción de las divisas acumuladas mediante las ganancias de las exportaciones. Así, en el período de tres años, de 1954 a 1956, cuando el flujo de capitales extranjeros posterior a la guerra alcanzó su nivel máximo en Latinoamérica —flujo neto de aproximadamente 2,000 millones de dólares— constituyó el 8% del valor total de las exportaciones, 24,000 millones de dólares en cifras redondas.

14.—"...de fines del siglo XIX a las vísperas de la segunda guerra mundial... como promedio, una determinada cantidad de bienes primarios exportados pagarían, al final del período, solamente el 60% de la cantidad de bienes elaborados que ellos hubieran podido pagar al comienzo del período". (**Post War Price Relations**, etc., pág. 6).

15.—**Economic Survey of Latin America 1957**, Naciones Unidas 1959, pág. 72 (cuadro 69).

16.—**El Mercado Común Latinoamericano**, pág. 47. En los principales países exportadores del Sudeste de Asia, en

conjunto, las condiciones del intercambio por término medio mejoraron sólo ligeramente de 1948-54, después de lo cual se produjo una tendencia al empeoramiento (**Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East 1959**, Naciones Unidas, 1960, pág. 63).

17.—El nivel de precios de los bienes de capital refleja muy probablemente el hecho de que un número considerable de las importaciones correspondió a las empresas extranjeras que operan en Latinoamérica. "Los precios en las transacciones internas de las compañías no reflejan genuinamente los precios del mercado; el embarcador y el destinatario no tienen intereses opuestos. El único efecto de los débitos cargados a las subsidiarias que operan en el extranjero por concepto de equipos... embarcados a los mismos, es un débito en los libros de contabilidad; las utilidades se cambian entre la compañía matriz y sus subsidiarias en el extranjero... El lugar donde se percibe un balance ventajoso depende de... los índices relativos del impuesto de utilidades", derechos de importación, etc. (**Post-War Price Relations**, etc., pág. 126). Ya que las operaciones de las subsidiarias o ramas de compañías extranjeras de Latinoamérica están estadísticamente integradas en el conjunto de la actuación económica de la región, en este sentido, sus manipulaciones con los precios de las importaciones no alteran el significado de los términos fluctuales del intercambio. De otra parte, no se puede excluir el hecho de que en algunas de las repúblicas la mejoría de los términos del intercambio benefició más a los inversionistas extranjeros que a las empresas nacionales. Vea **Ibid**, pág. 111.

18.—Los índices siguientes, aplicados al conjunto de la región, muestran la evolución de los precios de las exportaciones y de las importaciones y las condiciones del intercambio (obtenidos dividendo los índices de los precios de las exportaciones entre los índices de los precios de las importaciones) de 1955-59:

1953=100

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	
exportaciones	101	102	101	95	90	(Oct.)
importaciones	100	104	107	106	107	(Sept.)
términos del intercambio	101	98	94	90	84	

Fuente: **International Financial Statistics**, Fondo Monetario Internacional, Marzo 1960, págs. 38-39.

19.—Para 1958, **Economic Survey of Latin America 1958**, Naciones Unidas, 1959, pág. 71; para 1959, los cálculos de la CEPAL publicados en Excélsior, México D. F., Julio 5, 1960; para 1960, cálculos preliminares de "South America Economic Review" y "Caribbean Economic Review", **New York Times**, Enero de 1961.

20.—De no indicarse lo contrario, las estadísticas concernientes a los países en particular, han sido tomadas o computadas de las ediciones anuales del **Economic Survey of Latin America** de las Naciones Unidas. Las cifras del PBN, convertidas por esta publicación en dólares de 1950, han sido reconvertidas en dólares de 1957, con un incremento del 14%. Todos los aumentos o disminuciones en los porcentajes del PBN han sido calculados sobre la base de dólares de valor constante.

21.—En 1957, en adición a la Argentina y Venezuela, PBN per cápita superiores al promedio de la región, se atribuyen a Uruguay, Cuba, Costa Rica y Panamá.

22.—Ver también la nota 17.

23.—Para los países más atrasados, como Haití, Bolivia y Paraguay, cuya población en conjunto es menos del 5% del total de Latinoamérica, irregularidades y deficiencias estadísticas hacen extremadamente difícil aún adivinar a cuanto asciende el PBN per cápita. En Bolivia, p. e., no se efectuó ningún censo entre 1900 y 1950. De acuerdo con el último, el PBN per cápita de Bolivia se estimó ligeramente superior a 80 dólares. Probablemente disminuyó algo durante los últimos siete años. Vea **Análisis y Proyecciones del Desarrollo Económico. IV. El Desarrollo Económico de Bolivia**, Naciones Unidas, 1958, pág. 17.

24.—Al proponer el Mercado Común Latinoamericano como una solución urgente a los problemas de desarrollo posteriores a 1957, el desarrollo para 1975 se proyecta sobre las bases de dos ritmos de aumento anual alternativos del PBN per cápita: 2% y 2.75%. Estos ritmos, así como el papel asignado al Mercado Común, cuando se constituya, para promover el desarrollo, parecen muy poco reales. Véase **El Mercado Común Latinoamericano**, Passim.

25.—La diferencia sería considerablemente mayor si las cifras de producción per cápita fueran comparadas. En 1955-56, la producción de acero en Latinoamérica fue un 40% menor que el consumo. Desde 1950, el consumo ha aumentado con mayor rapidez que la producción. (**Economic Survey of Latin America 1958**). Naciones Unidas 1959, pág. 81).

26.—**El Mercado Común Latinoamericano**, pág. 62. El PBN per cápita de todos los países ha sido convertido en dólares de 1955 cuando fue necesario.

27.—Durante 1955-57, el promedio anual per cápita del consumo de cobre en Latinoamérica fue de 0.4 kilogramos; la cifra comparable para los Estados Unidos fue de 7.0 kilogramos; para Inglaterra 9.0, para Francia 4.3 y para Austria 3.5 (ibid). El consumo per cápita de energía, en el equivalente de millones de toneladas métricas de hulla (redondeadas) fue como sigue: América Latina 600; Austria 1.900; Francia 2.400; Inglaterra 4.700; y los Estados Unidos, 7.600. (**United Nations Statisticals Year-book 1959**, pág. 366 y siguientes).

28.—**Worldwide and Domestic Economic Problems and Their Impact on the Foreign Policy of the United States**, Comité de Relaciones Exteriores del Senado de los Estados Unidos, Agosto de 1959, pág. 24.

29.—**The Stages of Economic Growth. Un Manifiesto No-Comunista**, Cambridge, Inglaterra, 1960, pág. 24.

30.—**United Nations Statistical Yearbok**, 1959. pág. 450 y siguientes.

31.—Cifras tomadas de las ediciones anuales de **Economic Survey of Latin America**, y las fuentes en las notas 26 y 27.

32.—**The Empire of Oil**, New York, 1955, pp. 266-67.

33.—**Economic Survey of Latin America 1957**, pág. 48.

34.—Ibid, pág. 3.

35.—Citado por Preston James, **Latin America**, New York, 1959, pág. 690.

36.—Earl E. T. Smith, citado en "Monthly Review" New York, Diciembre 1960, pág. 432.

37.—Citado de una publicación de 1951 de la CEPAL sobre Venezuela, por Paul Baran en su libro **The Political Economy of Growth**. New York 1957, pág. 193.

38.—Survey of Current Bussneess, Departamento de Comercio de los Estados Unidos, Septiembre de 1960, pág. 22.

39.—Ibid.

40.—En 1957, las exportaciones totales de mercancías fueron de 7,918 millones de dólares, (**Economic Survey of Latin America 1958**, pág. 37); las exportaciones totales a los Estados Unidos fueron de 3,765 millones, (ibid. pág. 15).

41.—**Economic Survey of Latin America 1957**, pág. 66. Para un país dado y en un año determinado, la pérdida pudiera ser proporcionalmente mucho mayor, como en el caso del Ecuador, p. e., donde en el año 1957, el drenaje representó más del 20% de las ganancias por concepto de exportaciones. (**Ibid**, pág. 76).

42.—Las remisiones brutas de intereses y utilidades fueron de 1.345 millones de dólares (Ibid. p. 66); las importaciones de maquinaria industrial se estimaron en 1940 millones de dólares (Economic Survey of Latin America 1958, pág. 52); el porcentaje de las inversiones se calcula aproximadamente igual al de 1954-56, según cálculos del Mercado Común Latinoamericano, pág. 60.

43.—The Political Economy of Growth — op. cit. pág. 19. Baran también cita la siguiente observación provechosa de Economic Survey of Europe since the War, 1953, pág. 25, publicación de las Naciones Unidas: "En los países del Este de Europa, los servicios no conectados directamente con la producción y el transporte de mercancías no se consideran como productivos y su valor se excluye de los ingresos nacionales [el producto]. Para un país pobre que está tratando de desarrollar su industria y de reducir el subempleo común en las ocupaciones de servicio, la definición marxista de renta nacional [producto] tiene naturalmente algunas ventajas sobre el concepto más amplio adaptado a las economías ricas, industrializadas, y que actualmente se aplica de manera común a los países subdesarrollados.

44.—Economic Survey of Latin America 1957, pág. 85.

45.—Ibid, y Economic Survey of Latin America 1955, Naciones Unidas, 1956, pág. 9.

46.—Economic Survey of Latin America. 1957, op. cit. pág 85. Desde 1957 la producción per cápita ha disminuido de nuevo.

47.—Latin America, New York 1959. pág. 870.

48.—"Elementos da Questao Agrária", Revista Brasiliense Río de Janeiro, No. 24, 1959, pág. 38 y sig.

49.—Report on Cuba. Banco Internacional de Reconstrucción y Fomento, Baltimore, 1951, pág. 88.

50.—Mecanización de la Agricultura Mexicana. México, D.F., 1957, págs. 108, 375.

51.—La Agricultura, Nacional Financiera, S. A., México-Buenos Aires, 1957, pág. 77.

52.—"A Changing Latin America and U. S. Foreing Policy". New University Thought, Chicago, Primavera de 1960, pág. 56.

53.—El sector minero, que es manejado casi exclusivamente por extranjeros, registró un incremento aún mayor que la elaboración, pero ello se debió casi exclusivamente a la extracción de petróleo crudo de Venezuela. Excluyendo el petróleo, el promedio de aumento per cápita sería menor que el incremento del PBN en conjunto (Economic Bulletin

for Latin America, CEPAL, Santiago de Chile, vol. 4, No. 1, Marzo de 1959, pág. 49). Incluyendo el petróleo, la participación de la minería en el PBN de Latinoamérica se elevó aproximadamente del 3.5% en 1945 al 5% en 1957.

54.—Con propósitos de comparación, es interesante hacer notar que durante el mismo período aproximadamente, en los países menos desarrollados del campo socialista, la proporción del PBN (bienes materiales) representada por la producción industrial, aumentó más rápidamente y alcanzó en general más altos niveles. Hacia 1958-59, se levó de 40.5 a 66.6% en Rumania; 24.8 a 70.6% en Bulgaria; 9.8 a 55.7% en Albania; 28 a 71% en la República Democrática Popular de Corea; 10 al 37.1% en la República Democrática de Viet-Nam (New Times, Moscú, Edición Inglesa, No. 51, 1960, pág. 6).

55.—Economic Bulletin for Latin America, vol. 3 No. 2, Octubre 1958, págs. 46-47.

56.—Analyses and Projections of Economic Development. VI. The Industrial Development of Peru. Naciones Unidas, 1959, págs., 9, 41, 53.

57.—De 1948-57, los textiles y alimentos-bebidas-tabaco, aumentaron en conjunto en un 45%, mientras los metales básicos al igual que la química, registraron un aumento de más del 80%. La producción de lingotes de acero, ácido sulfúrico, alcalís sódicos y cemento, alcanzaron un aumento superior al doble durante el período 1950-57 (Economic Bulletin for Latin America, vol. 4, No. 1, Marzo de 1959, págs. 51, 54).

58.—Estudio Económico de América Latina 1954. Naciones Unidas 1955, pág. 99.

59.—Economic Bulletin for Latin America, vol. 3 No. 2, Octubre 1958, págs. 48, 49.

60.—Estudio Económico de América Latina 1956. Naciones Unidas, 1957, pág. 86, y Anuário Estadístico do Brasil 1958, págs. 82, 94-95, 101.

61.—El Desarrollo Económico de la Argentina. vol. 2, págs. 165, 191, 225.

62.—Survey of Current Business, Departamento de Comercio de los Estados Unidos, Septiembre de 1960, págs., 20,22.

63.—Economic Survey of Latin America 1957, pág. 142.

64.—"Nacionalismo e Desenvolvimento", Revista Brasiliense. No. 24, 1959 pág. 15.

65.—Report on World Social Situation, Naciones Unidas, 1957, pág. 179.

66.—Armando Samper, según informó Política, México, D. F., Septiembre 1 de 1960, pág. 45.

67.—"A primera vista puede parecer que este incremento en los servicios personales es el mismo fenómeno que ocurre en los países más desarrollados, donde según aumentan los ingresos per cápita la demanda por servicios especializados altamente remunerados es muy elástica. Sin embargo, este no parece ser el caso de... [América Latina] donde los servicios personales pobremente remunerados prevalecen y el exceso de trabajadores que no puede ser absorbido por otras ocupaciones... se oculta de esta manera... En segundo lugar... la clase media, que no puede encontrar una ocupación productiva en actividades económicas privadas, ejerce una presión constante sobre el sector público, el cual evidentemente... debe cumplir una función de absorción de no poca significación social". (**Economic Survey of Latin America 1954**. Naciones Unidas 1955, págs. 26-27).

68.—**El mercado Común Latinoamericano**, pág. 45.

69.—**An International Economy**, New York, 1956, pág. 62. Como se indica en nuestro cuadro, de 1945 a 1957 el coeficiente de inversiones fijas brutas para el conjunto de Latinoamérica fluctuó alrededor de un promedio de un 17% del PBN. En algunos círculos se considera ésta una cifra respetable, especialmente cuando se compara con la gran mayoría de los países subdesarrollados del Sudeste de Asia, donde el coeficiente usualmente es menor del 10%. Esta comparación, sin embargo, lo que hace es señalar lo extremadamente bajo del promedio de formación de capitales en el Sudeste de Asia, en lugar de indicar que en América Latina es adecuado. En 1955, p. e., el coeficiente para ambos, los Estados Unidos y Latinoamérica, fue aproximadamente 17%. Esto significó un promedio de inversiones per cápita de 370 dólares en los Estados Unidos en comparación con 55 dólares en Latinoamérica, es decir, en proporción inversa a las necesidades relativas de desarrollo de las dos regiones. Debe notarse también que el coeficiente neto de inversiones en Latinoamérica ha sido de alrededor del 12%. Como sugiere Simon Kuznets (**Economic Growth: Brasil, India, Japan**, Durham, N. C., E. U. A. 1955, pág. 23)., en los países desarrollados la obsolescencia ejerce una gran función en el consumo de capitales, mientras el empeoramiento físico es el factor principal en los países subdesarrollados. De aquí... "que la comparación propia desde el punto de vista del desarrollo económico, puede establecerse entre la formación bruta de capitales en un país industrial desarrollado y la formación neta en un país subdesarrollado". Si consideramos también la dudosa contribución al desarrollo de Latinoamérica de las inversiones en actividades puramente extractivas y construcción de residencias de lujo, aparece claramente que el problema de formación de capitales en esta región es indudablemente formidable.

70.—Para una narración científica y al mismo tiempo vívida, de los aspectos materiales y humanos de estos problemas, consultar el tratado de Oscar Lewis, **Five Families, Mexican Case Studies in the Culture of Poverty**, New York, 1959.

71.—Indices (1950-100) de 1948-57; Argentina —61 a 326; Brasil— 90 a 329; Colombia —78 a 152; Chile— 73 a 1178; Bolivia—66 a 6,937. Del Cuadro 35, "**Cost of Living in Selected Countries**", **Economic Bulletin for Latin America**, vol. 3, Nº 2, Octubre de 1958, pág. 81. En la mayoría de los países, los índices han continuado en aumento. En Brasil, en Diciembre de 1960 el nivel fue más del doble del de 1957 (**Monde**, Febrero 2 de 1961).

72.—**Economic Survey of Latin America 1957**. Cuadro 115, pág. 115.

73.—**Report on the World Social Situación (1957)**, pág. 182. De acuerdo con Cleantho da Paiva Leite, en el Estado de Piauí, típico exponente de la depresión crónica del Noreste del Brasil los ingresos anuales per cápita se han promediado en alrededor de 45 dólares, o menos del 13% del promedio del estado de Sao Paulo, el más importante productor de café de Brasil y su centro industrial. Alrededor de una tercera parte de la población brasileña vive en el Noreste ("Brasilian Development: One Problem and Two Banks", **Inter-American Economic Affairs**, vol. 14, Nº 1, Verano de 1960, pág. 4.

74.—**Economic Survey Latin America 1957**, págs. 199, 206.

75.—**The Industrial Development of Peru**, págs. 10, 11.

76.—Carl S. Shoup, Director (citado por Otto Feinstein, **The Fiscal System of Venezuela**, Baltimore, 1959, págs. 29-34.

77.—Leo Huberman y Paul M. Sweezy, **Cuba Anatomy of a Revolution**, New York, 1960, págs. 6-7. Los autores observan que este promedio era el mismo que "en el peor año de la peor depresión en la historia de los Estados Unidos", y refleja el hecho de que la economía cubana" se encontraba en un estado de crisis permanente".

78.—**La Distribución del Ingreso y El Desarrollo Económico en México**, México, D. F., 1960, págs. 65, 85.

79.—Rabotchii Klass V Osvoboditelnom Dvizhenii Narodov Latinskoy Ameriki. (La clase obrera en el Mvimiento de Liberación Nacional de América Latina). Disertación académica mecanografiada. Academia de Ciencias de la URSS, 1960, vol. 1. pág. 233. La fecha de publicación no ha sido anunciada.

80.—Economic Survey of Latin Aerica 1957, pág. 292.

81.—Op. cit., pág. 90.

82.—En el orden citado: James (Op. cit., pág. 880); Feinstein. (op. cit., pág. 52) Navarrete (op. cit., pág. 11).

83.—The Acumulation of Capital, Londres, 1956, pág. 8.

84.—Otto Feinstein (op. cit., pág. 76) mantiene que América Latina "es la región subdesarrollada que ofrece mejores posibilidades al capitalismo". Aparte de perspectivas mundiales a largo plazo, las posibilidades no son brillantes en ninguna parte del mundo y son particularmente reducidas en América Latina. En las regiones que emergen de una dominación colonial directa, los poderes coloniales frecuentemente se ajustan al cambio manteniendo sus posiciones económicas principales bajo la forma de arreglos neocoloniales; este factor desalienta los experimentos no capitalistas. Además, dada la base económica extremadamente baja, puede operarse algún desarrollo inicial, aunque lento, a través de una combinación de capitalismo privado y capitalismo de Estado. En el conjunto de Latinoamérica el colonialismo directo pasó hace mucho y un desarrollo apreciable del capitalismo nativo, incluyendo el de Estado, se ha operado bajo condiciones neocoloniales. Sectores capitalistas decisivos en manos de inversionistas nacionales, como la banca y la gran industria, el comercio y el transporte, dependen en un grado significativo de las importaciones y del financiamiento extranjero. También dependen del aparato neocolonial de gobierno para defender sus intereses de clase frente a los asalariados. Sus prerrogativas económicas, políticas y sociales, aunque limitadas por el neo-colonialismo, se basan en el mismo. La crisis del neocolonialismo en Latinoamérica es también la crisis del capitalismo nacional y consecuentemente la eliminación del primero, especialmente si resiste tozudamente, como el caso de la experiencia cubana predice, produciría la eliminación del segundo, por lo menos en los sectores básicos de la producción. Tales perspectivas son, desde luego, alentadas por el hecho de que en la sexta década del siglo XX demasiadas personas en América Latina conocen que existe una alternativa mucho más expeditiva y rápida que el desarrollo capitalista.

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1. In studying routine air travel reports, we have noted that, on 16 January 1961, a Mr. and Mrs. HALPERIN arrived in Berlin from Dusseldorf and proceeded on the same day to Warsaw via Lufthansa Ost. (The booking had been changed from 15 January).

2. It occurs to us that this may be the Latin American specialist HALPERIN who was the subject of recent publicity in connection with work in the Soviet Union, and that this item may be of interest to Headquarters and/or ODENVY.

Dorothy C. Glodeen

DOROTHY C. GLODEEN

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FORM 10-57 53 (40) USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

CLASSIFICATION

CONTINUED

PAGE NO.

14-00000

TELEGRAM INFORMATION REPORT TELEGRAM

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

CLASSIFICATION — DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

SECRET NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

COUNTRY	USSR/CHINA	REPORT NO.	TDCS 3/462,130
SUBJECT	FOUNDING OF TWO NEW ORGANIZATIONS DURING MOSCOW NOVEMBER 1960 CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS	DATE DISTR.	13 JANUARY 1961
		PRECEDENCE	ROUTINE
DATE OF INFO.	NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1960	REFERENCES	IN 29212
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	SWEDEN, STOCKHOLM (10 JANUARY 1961)		
APPRAISAL	3	FIELD REPORT NO.	

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE AN OFFICIAL SWEDISH SERVICE FROM A SOURCE DESCRIBED AS USUALLY RELIABLE AND WHO IS A POLISH OFFICIAL WITH HIGH LEVEL CONTACTS.

TWO NEW ORGANIZATIONS WERE FOUNDED DURING THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST LEADERS, ONE OF WHICH IS TO BE AN OFFICE DEALING WITH COUNTRIES FORMERLY INCLUDED IN THE FRENCH COLONIAL SYSTEM. THE OTHER IS TO BE AN "OFFICE FOR PERMANENT STUDIES AND COOPERATION WITH LATIN AMERICAN PARTIES" AND IS TO BE ORGANIZED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTIES OF ARGENTINA, BRAZIL AND CUBA. IT WILL BE LOCATED IN PEIPING. THE HEAD OF THE OFFICE IS TO BE DR. [illegible] [illegible], FORMER UNIVERSITY OF BOSTON PROFESSOR AND IDENTIFIED SOVIET AGENT WHO LEFT THE US IN 1960 AND IS NOW IN THE SOVIET UNION. THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR IS TO BE MRS. MARTHA DODD STERN, WHO IS UNDER INDICTMENT BY THE US GOVERNMENT FOR ESPIONAGE.

201-166598 201-128561

FIELD DISTRIBUTION: NONE

END OF MESSAGE

CLASSIFICATION — DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

SECRET NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

STATE	ARMY/ACSI	NAVY	AIR	JCS	SECDEF	NSA	NIC	USIA	OCI	ONE	OCR	ORR	OO	FBI

TELEGRAM INFORMATION REPORT TELEGRAM

13 Jan 61
201-128561

14-00000

SECRET
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5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

HALPERIN, MAURICE

SEX M DOB ?

201-005239
HMMA-16269
13 JAN 61

PAFR

CIT ?
201-128561
Δ IN CARE OF M. MENDELSON USSR WRITER'S UNION
52 VOROVSKY ST., MOSCOW USSR
CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING ALBERT MALTZ AND/OR
MBRS OF HIS FAMILY
NEW YEAR GREETINGS

13 Jan. 61

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 201 128 561

FORM 8-57 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

(7-46)

14-00000

68-105/44

181 CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE 11 JANUARY 1961 S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING

TO DIRECTOR

FROM STOCKHOLM

ACTION WE 6 Bill Ryan DC/WE

INFO DCI, D/DCI, DDP, COP, ADDP/A, CA 2, CA/PEG, IOC 4 CA/PRG, CA/PROP, CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC 2, FI, FI/INT 2 IW 2, EE 4, FE 4, SR 4, WH 4, S/C 2 (SUSPENSE DD/I)

JAN 11

IN 19212

TO DIR INFO CITE STOC 1757

LCHARVEST

62-2-5/3

1. TIEBAR 8 MEMO PASSED TO STATION 10 JAN STATES USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCE (IDENTIFIED ORALLY BY T 8 AS FOR... OFFICIAL WITH HIGH LEVEL CONTACTS) REPORTS TWO NEW ORGANIZATIONS FOUNDED DURING COMMIE MEETING MOSCOW DEC 60. ONE IS OFFICE DEALING WITH COUNTRIES FORMERLY INCLUDED FRENCH COLONIAL SYSTEM. OTHER IS "OFFICE FOR PERMANENT (studies and cooperation with Latin American Parties) (PORTION MISSING BEING ...). LATTER TO BE ORGANIZED BY COMMIE PARTIES ARGENTINA, BRAZIL AND CUBA, LOCATED PEIPING. HEAD OFFICE TO BE DR. M HALPERIN, ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR MRS. MARTA STERN. HALPERIN, FORMERLY ... PROF BOSTON, FORMERLY OSS EMPLOYEE, IS PRESUMED HAVE LEFT PBPRIME 60. STERN ALSO PBPRIME CITIZEN.

2. T 8 STATED ONE MRS. STERN, PBPRIME CITIZEN, WAS IN SWEDEN IN EARLY 50. NO STATION TRACES STERN OR HALPERIN.

3. T 8 ANXIOUS HAVE REPORT CONFIRMED AS ... SOURCE; WOULD LIKE HQS COMMENTS HALPERIN AND ... INVOLVEMENT AND WHETHER LATTER WAS IN SWEDEN; BELIEVES IMPORTANT DETERMINE IF OFFICE ACTUALLY LOCATED PEIPING AND NOT MOSCOW, FOR TO HIM THIS WOULD MEAN MAJOR ALLOCATION RESPONSIBILITY.

CROSS FILE COPY FOR 201-0123561 DO NOT DESTROY

CI SI ... Halperin

S-E-C-R-E-T

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

DATE 11 JANUARY 1961

TO

FROM

ACTION

INFO

ROUTING

1
2
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IN 29212
STOC 1757

TO INFO CITE

PAGE TWO

4. PLS ADVISE INCLUDING BACKGROUND CHICOM LATIN AMERICAN ACTIVITY FOR T 8. PARA 1 ABOVE MAY BE DISSEMED IF WORTHWHILE.

END OF MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

Copy No

14-00000

FILE NO. 201-128561

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

ROUTING

1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

612
DATE : 6 JAN 61

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : MEXICO CITY

ACTION : WH 5

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/SI, S/C 2

RE Filing (check one): No CS Record Value. Destroy. RI file this copy as indicated. Branch copy filed as indicated.
RE Indexing (check one): Marked [ ] None required [ ]
Signature:

JAN 7 0220Z 61

ROUTINE

IN 27546

DIR CITE MEXI 7055

REF DIR 18898 (OUT 58500)

1. DAVID HALPERIN, son of Maurice Hyman HALPERIN (201-128561) IN LIFEAT SEBORER TRAFFIC 22 DEC 60. ON 23 DEC LIFEAT INFORMED HE AT NUEVO HOTEL WALDORF in Mexico City WITH TWO UNNAMED CLASSMATES AND WIFE OF ONE CLASSMATE. PLANNED SEE ANNA SEBORER 23 DEC 60 AT LATTER'S HOME.

2. LIFEAT TAKE ABOVE DATES GIVEN LOCAL ODENVY 23 AND 27 DEC 60. RE surveillance subject

3. PER REF STATION ASKED LOCAL ODENVY IF PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OR OTHER STATION SUPPORT DESIRED. ODENVY SAID NO. STATION OPINION ODENVY HAS SURVEILLANCE SUBJECT.*

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT: *STATED ODENVY ENDEAVORING DEVELOP MORE INFO ON ITINERARY RE TRAVELS OF DAVID HALPERIN.

MICROFILMED
MAR 16 1970
DOC. MICRO. SER.

ROUTING	INITIAL
RI/AN	BB
RI/TI	BB
DESTROY	
RI/FI	

COPY

FORM 1389a

SECRET

7 Jan 61
201-128561

14-00000

675

ORIG: BIRCH D. O'NEAL
UNIT: CI/SI
EXT: 2356
DATE: 30 DECEMBER 1960

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

TO: MEXICO
FROM: DIRECTOR
CONF: CI/SI
INFO: CI, CI/OPS, WH 4, S/C 2

RE Filing (check one): No CS Record Value. Destroy. RI file this copy as indicated. Branch copy filed as indicated.
RE Indexing (check one): Marked ☑ None required ☐
Signature:

ROUTING
1		4	
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PRECEDENCE: DEFERRED 30 DEC 60 23 29 z
ROUTINE
PRIORITY
OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE

OUT 58500
OUT58500

TO PRIORITY MEXI INFO CITE DIR 18890

Halperin (201-128561)

1. ODENVY ADVISES DAVID HALPERIN SON OF MAURICE HAS SCHEDULED ARRIVE MEXICO CITY 29 DECEMBER BY CAR. IS ENROUTE EUROPE WHERE WILL MEET FATHER. ODENVY ENDEAVORING DEVELOP MORE ON INTINERARY AND HAS NOT AS YET MADE SPECIFIC REQUEST FOR COVERAGE.

2. DESIRE YOU COORDINATE WITH LOCAL ODENVY REP AND OBTAIN ANY COVERAGE POSSIBLE CONSISTENT WITH ODENVY INTEREST.

END OF MESSAGE

RI COPY

ROUTING	INITIAL
RI/AN	
RI/TY	
RI/FI	

30 Dec 60
201-128561

CHIEF, WH/3/MEXI

CHIEF, WH
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

ACTING CHIEF, CI STAFF
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

SECRET

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

Copy No.

FORM 1389a

14-00000

HALPERN

#H 03314

Maurice HALPERN (201-

American born expatriate, went to Moscow ca 1958-59. Writes propaganda articles for the Sovs. is economist. Father lives New York City.

Is his sister Leontina Rizhik? A# 77771
201-761675

HALPERIN, Maurice Hyman
Traveled to the USSR in
October 1958

Prepared by CI Staff
for State Nov. 60

The following is SECRET:

On 15 July 1960 Maurice Hyman HALPERIN and his wife, Edith Frisch HALPERIN applied at the United States Embassy in Moscow, USSR for a renewal of their passports. HALPERIN is reported to have stated that he had been in the USSR since December 1958 as a visiting professor of the Social Sciences Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences on a contract which expires in 1961. In 1948 Elisabeth BENTLEY, an admitted former Soviet espionage agent, stated that she had become acquainted with HALPERIN in the latter part of 1952 through arrangements made by Jacob GOLOS, a known Soviet espionage agent. She further stated that during the time HALPERIN was employed by the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D. C., he supplied GOLOS with information to which he had access in his office. In late 1953 HALPERIN left the United States for Mexico after refusing on constitutional grounds to tell the U. S. Senate Internal Sub-Committee whether he was ever a member of the Communist Party. In 1958, following the efforts made by the Government of Mexico to deport a number of American Communists, HALPERIN and his wife went to the USSR where they now reside.

— Nov 60

201-138561

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

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PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

HALPERIN, MAURICE /PROF./

570789

SEX M DOB ?

201-005239
HMMA-15870
28 OCT 60

PAFR

CIT ?
201-128561
CORRESPONDENCE FROM MARGARET MALTZ RE NEWS NOVY MIR TO PUBLISH SEVEN SHARES IN A GOLD MINE 20 SEP 60.

28 Oct 60

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 201 128 561

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

14-00000

- 0 -

NEW AGGRESSION C[illegible]--The Cubans consider as a new aggression against Cuba, by the United States, the measure taken by the Inter-American Defense Board preventing the Cuban delegate on the board to visit U.S. bases. (Ciudad Trujillo, Radio Caribe, Oct. 13, 1960, 10[illegible] GMT--P)

CUBAN-SOVIET COMMITTEE--In Moscow the Cuban-Soviet Committee was formed, which is sponsored by the Soviet Association for Friendship and Cooperation with the Latin American countries. Cuban Ambassador Faure Chaumon and several other Cubans attended the installation ceremony. (Ciudad Trujillo, Radio Caribe, Oct. 13, 1960, 1000 GMT--P) (UNCLASSIFIED)

BOGOTA POLITICAL CONFERENCE--Capt. Antonio Nunez Jimenez, director of the Cuban National Institute for Agrarian Reform, has been invited to attend the meeting of Latin American political leaders which will begin on Oct. 22 in Bogota, Colombia. So far 23 persons from nine Latin American countries have said they will attend the meeting. (Havana, PRENSA LATINA, Oct. 7, 1960, 1705 GMT--E)

STUDENTS TO GDR--Three Cuban students on scholarships will study economic sciences and medicine at the Leipzig and Karl Marx Universities in the GDR. The students, Angel M. Alfonso, Consuelo Mesa, and Juan P. Oliva, will leave for the GDR Oct. 14 to begin the university course which will last a year. (Havana, PRENSA LATINA, Oct. 13, 1960, 1553 GMT--E)

7-13 Oct 60

201-128561

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

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PERTINENT INFORMATION

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HALPERIN, MAURICE

SEX M DOB ?

CIT ?

201-128561

201-005239

HMMA-15715

23 SEP 60

P-974

PAFR

28 Sep 60

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 201 128 561

FORM 9-57 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. SECRET (7-46)

14-00000

SECRET

6 September 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Maurice Hyman HALPERIN
(201-128561)

1. On 5 September 1960 an article appeared in The Washington Post and Times Herald in which Maurice Hyman HALPERIN was quoted as saying that the statement issued by the United States Department of State concerning his employment by the Soviet Government was a "deliberate and malicious distortion". HALPERIN was also quoted as saying that he was associated with the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, working on a book on Latin American economics from 1945 to the "crisis" in 1958. HALPERIN added that he is "not working for the Soviet Government any more than Van Cliburn when he performed in a government owned concert hall".

2. According to Mr. Lloyd Frank JORDAN, Office of Scientific Intelligence (OSI), 2618 Barton Hall, extension 4201, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is directly subordinate to the USSR Council of Ministers and it receives broad directive for work to be undertaken by the Academy from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR. Mr. JORDAN stated that anyone associated with the Academy of Sciences of the USSR would be in the employ of the Soviet Government. Mr. JORDAN said that there are two studies showing the relationship of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR to the Soviet Government; one is OCI-5618/59 which is classified, and the other a study issued by the U.S. Senate Committee on Government Operations on "National Policy Machinery in the USSR" which is unclassified.

BIRCH D. O'NEAL
Chief, CI/SIG

cc: Chief, CI Staff

Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - CI/SIG
1 - RID (201-128561)

SECRET

CI/SIG:AEgerter:rel

WASH DC STAR 5 Sept. 60

Halperin Denies Giving Reds Advice on Latins

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (AP)—Maurice H. Halperin, former United States Government official who now lives in Moscow, yesterday accused the State Department of issuing a "deliberate and malicious distortion" about his status here.

In a typewritten statement, Mr. Halperin said:

"There is nothing mysterious or dubious about my being in Moscow . . . I am a visiting professor at the USSR Academy of Sciences and not the first American to be associated with it."

Last week Senator Keating, Republican of New York, read into the Congressional Record a State Department document which said Mr. Halperin is now in Moscow and is "working for the Soviet government."

Headed OSS Unit

The document said there were indications Mr. Halperin is giving the Soviet government advice on Latin-American affairs. During World War II, Mr. Halperin was head of the Latin American division of the United States Office of Strategic Services, an intelligence organization.

After the war, Mr. Halperin got a job with Boston University as a professor. He lost this job in 1953 because he refused to tell congressional investigators whether he ever had been a member of the American Communist Party.

The bald, mustached 54-year-old Mr. Halperin was located Sunday in a Moscow apartment house by a newsman and was asked to comment on the State Department's document.

Declines to Elaborate

(Moscow reported there were "technical difficulties" in moving the story until Monday. The newsman apparently was cut off while trying to telephone the story.)

Mr. Halperin first declined to admit the newsman into his apartment, but agreed to meet him later in the lobby of a nearby hotel where he promised to give a written statement.

Mr. Halperin appeared punctually at the agreed hour. He carried the following statement, on which he declined to elaborate:

"It seems to me that the State Department and Senator Keating are scraping the bottom of the barrel to come up with this stale red herring.

"There is nothing mysterious or dubious about my being in Moscow. Since my arrival I have filed two United States income tax returns, listing my salary and employer. I am not working for the Soviet government any more than Van Cliburn (an American pianist) when he performs in a government-owned concert hall.

"I am a visiting professor at the USSR Academy of Sciences and not the first American to be associated with it, as some of our leading scientists can testify. My appointment and my Soviet visa expires in July, 1961, as the United States Embassy here very well knows.

"My teaching and resource activities involve theoretical problems related to the economic growth of underdeveloped areas. For the State Department to say that I am 'advising the Russians on Latin-American affairs' is a deliberate and malicious distortion.

"Specifically, I am making a study of the Latin-American economy from 1945 to the crisis of 1958. When my book is published it will be available to the State Department and anybody else willing to purchase a copy."

The United States Embassy declined to comment on the statement or on Mr. Halperin's status. It did say he appeared at the embassy in July and asked to have his American passport renewed. The request was granted, an embassy official said.

Washington Post
5 Sept. 1960

Halperin Says Reds Not Not Employ Him

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (UPI) Maurice H. Halperin today branded a reported State Department statement that he is working as an adviser to the Soviet government on Latin American affairs as a "deliberate and malicious distortion."

In a statement to reporters, Halperin said he is a professor associated with the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, working on a book on Latin American economics, and, he explained, the American authorities know all about it.

(A State Department document in Washington last week said Halperin, a former Boston University professor and World War II intelligence specialist on Latin American affairs, was working for the Soviet government.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.), had the document entered in the Congressional Record.)

"It seems to me that the State Department and Senator Keating are sweeping the bottom of the barrel to come up with this red herring," Halperin said.

"There is nothing mysterious or dubious about my being in Moscow. Since my arrival, I have filed two U. S. income tax returns, listing my salary and employer.

"I am not working for the Soviet government any more than Van Cliburn when he performed in a government-owned concert hall," he continued.

"I am a visiting professor in the USSR Academy of Sciences, and not the first American to be associated with it. For the State of Department to say that I am an adviser to the Russians on Latin-American affairs is a deliberate and malicious distortion.

"Specifically, I am making a study of the Latin American economy from 1945 to the crisis of 1958."

Washington Post

5 Sep 60
201-128561

14-00000

The New York Times
1 September 1960

FORMER U. S. AIDE AT WORK IN SOVIET

Ex-Boston U. Professor Was in O.S.S. in World War II

By JACK RAYMOND

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—The State Department has disclosed that a former United States Intelligence official is in Moscow working for the Soviet Government.

He is Dr. Maurice Halperin, a former Boston University professor who was head of the Latin American Division of the Office of Strategic Services during World War II.

Dr. Halperin was dismissed from Boston University in 1954 after he refused to say whether he was a Communist. He has been linked in testimony before Senate investigators to a Soviet spy ring.

The State Department's disclosure was contained in a memorandum in support of a proposed law to deny passports to persons supporting international communism.

The Supreme Court ruled in 1958 that passports could not be denied to Communists or others because of their political beliefs.

Dr. Halperin and his wife, Edith, were then in Mexico City, the State Department noted. They had been linked to the escape behind the Iron Curtain of Alfred K. and Martha Dodd Stern, who were under Federal indictment for espionage.

After the Supreme Court ruling, the Halperins applied to the United States Embassy in

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

FORMER U. S. AIDE AT WORK IN SOVIET

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

Mexico City for passports and left Mexico Oct. 13, 1958. At the time, the State Department noted, they were about to be deported from Mexico for Communist activities.

Reports that Dr. Halperin was working for the Soviet Government in Moscow were confirmed last July 15, the State Department memorandum went on, when he and his wife appeared at the embassy to renew their passports.

Embassy officials reported that they had been told by Dr. Halperin that he and his wife had been in the Soviet Union since December, 1958, and that he was working for the Soviet Academy of Sciences "doing research in the foreign field, especially relating to underdeveloped countries."

The State Department, recalling that Dr. Halperin was an authority on Latin-American affairs, added that "our information indicates that this probably is the field in which he is working at the present time."

State Department officials have repeatedly called attention to the Soviet trade and cultural offensive in Latin America.

Referring to Dr. Haleprin's employment by the Soviet Academy, the State Department observed that it was directly subordinate to the Soviet Council of Ministers.

Requested by Keating

The memorandum was prepared at the request of Senator Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of New York. He and Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, are sponsoring a bill that seeks to restore some of the State Department's authority to deny passports.

Senator Keating, who entered the memorandum in The Congressional Record of Aug. 16, expressed regret at the time that his bill was not likely to be passed in this session of Congress. President Eisenhower and State Department officials have backed the purpose of the measure.

Meanwhile, Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania and chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activity, said he had ordered a month-long preliminary investigation into the case of two missing employes of the National Security Agency.

The two employes of the top-secret coding agency, Bernon F. Mitchell and William H. Martin, are alleged to have taken valuable secrets to the Soviet Union.

Representative Walter said that he understood that one of the missing men had made enquiries in their agency about the U-2 reconnaissance plane flight over the Soviet Union before it took place on May 1.

Mr. Walter said that he was convinced that the Soviet had had advance knowledge of the flight. Francis Gary Powers, the U-2 pilot, was downed in the Soviet Union and subsequently sentenced to ten years detention.

Refused to Appear

BOSTON, Aug. 31—Dr. Halperin was officially dismissed from the faculty of Boston University on Jan. 6, 1954. He had refused a summons to appear before a university committee of review to discuss his case.

Dr. Harold C. Case, president of the university, telephoned Dr. Halperin in Mexico City offering to pay his expenses to Boston and return. But the professor declined. He had been chairman of the university's Latin-American regional studies.

201-128561

Washington Post
1 Sept. 1960

Thursday, Sept. 1, 1960 THE WASHINGTON POST

Halperin, U. S. Ex-Aide, Is Now a Soviet Official

Associated Press

The State Department says that Maurice H. Halperin, a former United States Government official linked by Senate investigators to Soviet espionage activities, apparently is serving now as a Latin-American adviser to the Russians.

Halperin was head of the Latin-American Division of the Office of Strategic Services during the latter part of World War II and later an associate professor at Boston University. Before the war, he had been on the faculty of the University of Oklahoma.

In 1954 he was dismissed by Boston University after Senate investigators received testimony linking him to a Soviet spy ring and he refused to answer a question as to whether he was a Communist.

The latest information on Halperin's whereabouts is contained in a report compiled by the State Department about persons to whom it has been compelled to issue passports under a 1958 decision of the Supreme Court.

The Court held that the Department lacks authority to deny passports to Communists or to other persons because of their political beliefs.

After the ruling, Halperin applied for a passport at the American Embassy in Mexico City, where he had gone after being dismissed by Boston University, and used it to leave Mexico on Oct. 13, 1958.

The State Department said that shortly after Halperin and his wife departed from Mexico it received information that he was employed in Moscow by the Soviet Union.

"This was confirmed on July 15, 1960, when the Halperins appeared at the American Embassy in Moscow and presented their U. S. passports for renewal," the Department's report said, adding:

"Halperin stated that he had been in the U.S.S.R. since December, 1958, and that he is employed by the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences where he is doing research in the foreign field, specially, relating to undeveloped countries."

The Department recalled that Halperin was something of an authority on Latin-American affairs and said, "Our information indicates that this probably is the field in which he is working at the present time."



Associated Press

MAURICE H. HALPERIN
. . . believed Soviet employe

1 Sep 60
201-128561

14-00000

WASH DC STAR

31 Aug 60

Ex-OSS Official Works For Reds in Moscow

By VICTOR LASKY
North American Newspaper Alliance

A former Boston University professor, who once was a high official in the OSS, has turned up in Moscow working for the Soviet government.

The professor, Dr. Maurice H. Halperin, fled this country seven years ago after an inquiry into his Communist background.

According to the State Department, he probably is advising Soviet officials on Latin American affairs, an area in which he is expert.

Prof. Halperin was suspended by Boston University in 1953 after he refused, on constitutional grounds, to tell a Senate subcommittee whether he had ever been a Communist Party member.

According to the State Department, he had previously been involved in Soviet espionage in wartime Washington. He had been named by Elizabeth Terril Bentley, admitted former spy courier, as one of her sources of supply among Government officials.

Intrigue in Mexico

And since 1953, Dr. Halperin has been involved in still more intrigue as an "exile" in Mexico. It was he, for example, who assisted two suspected spies in their flight from Mexico to Czechoslovakia to avoid United States extradition proceedings.

On July 15, 1960, Dr. Halperin and his wife, Edith, appeared at the United States Embassy in Moscow to present their United States passports for renewal.

All this was disclosed in a State Department memorandum prepared for Senator Keating, Republican of New York, who has been urging the passage of Eisenhower-supported legislation empowering the department to deny passports to active participants in Soviet skullduggery.

The memorandum, citing "cases where passports have had to be issued to known Communists," devoted considerable attention to the case of



MAURICE H. HALPERIN
—AP Photo

Dr. Halperin. It was obvious on the basis of the information contained in his dossier that the State Department had been keeping an eye on the former professor's movements for some time.

Fired in Oklahoma

From 1931 to 1941, Dr. Halperin—a Harvard University graduate—had been a professor at the University of Oklahoma. According to the record, it was in this period that he directed Communist activities in Oklahoma and, on repeated visits to Mexico, conferred with Mexican Red leaders. On one visit to Cuba in 1935, he and other leftwingers had been arrested by Cuban authorities and expelled from the country.

In 1941, much of this was disclosed in an investigation conducted by an Oklahoma State legislative committee. The committee, investigating subversive activities in Oklahoma, produced information that in 1940 Dr. Halperin had cashed a check for $436 drawn on the Bank of Foreign Trade in Moscow. As a result, Dr. Halperin was dismissed from the University of Oklahoma.

Despite this record, Dr. Halperin managed to enter Gov-

See HALPERIN, Page A-6

HALPERIN

Continued From First Page

ernment service. Employed as chief of the Latin American division of the Office of Strategic Services (the OSS was then the United States Civilian Intelligence-Gathering Agency), he later was transferred to the State Department. In both agencies, according to the Elizabeth Bentley testimony, he transmitted confidential documents to a Soviet spy ring.

Linked to Spy Ring

In 1949, he became head of the Latin American regional students section at Boston University's College of Liberal Arts.

A year later, he was first publicly identified as a member of a Soviet spy ring. This came about when Vice President Nixon, then a California Congressman, made known a top secret memorandum on espionage transmitted by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to the White House on November 8, 1945.

In March, 1953, in Boston's Federal Building, Dr. Halperin repeatedly invoked the Fifth Amendment when—in a hearing conducted by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee—he refused to reply to various questions concerning his alleged Communist activities.

In November, 1953, Dr. Halperin and his wife, without notifying the university, left their home in the middle of the night never to return. Turning up in Mexico, they became members of the American Communist group in Mexico.

Like most ACGM members, the Halperins did well. They invested in an ice cream company, dabbled in real estate, and obtained jobs. Dr. Halperin was employed by the Mexican government as a financial consultant and his wife taught in the American School Foundation.

They also became friendly with Alfred K. Stern and his wife, the former Martha Dodd, daughter of a former United States Ambassador to Germany. The fact the Sterns had been implicated in Soviet espionage came out with the arrest in New York of Jack Soble, a Soviet agent. To avoid being extradited to the United States to testify before a special grand jury on their associations with Soble and "the double agent Boris Morros," the Sterns fled to Czechoslovakia in July, 1957.

Dr. Halperin, described as being "intimately involved in their plans for escape," had obtained airline reservations for the Sterns under other names. As a result, the Mexican government was considering his case for deportation. On October 17, 1958, the Halperins left Mexico, having obtained plane reservations in the names of other persons.

In Russia Since 1958

The State Department memorandum concludes:

"We received information shortly after Halperin's departure from Mexico that he was employed in Moscow by the USSR. This was confirmed on July 15, 1960, when the Halperins appeared at the American Embassy in Moscow and presented their United States passports for renewal.

"Halperin stated that he had been in the USSR since December, 1958, and that he [was] employed by the Soviet Academy of Sciences where he [is] doing research . . . relating to underdeveloped countries.

"It will be recalled that Halperin is something of an authority on Latin American affairs. Our information indicates that this probably is the field in which he is working at the present time.

"The Soviet Academy of Sciences is directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers."

31 Aug 60

201-128561

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION
	2. RI FILE NO.
	3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. / 4. DATE
	7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM / 8. DATE OF INFO. / 9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

HALPERIN, MAURICE

SEX M DOB ?

CIT ?
201-128561

201-005239
HMMA-15425
03 AUG 60
P-974

PAFR

LETTER TO SR. SRA, ALBERT MALTZ /RE FAMILY MATTERS, COMMING VISIT OF HALPERIN CHILDREN, MALTZ VISIT.

15.

3 Aug 60

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. ⇨ 201 128 561

FORM 9-57 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

(7-46)

14-00000

SECRET
(WHEN FILLED IN)

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

FROM: RID/FI

NOTE: In the absence of comments or indication of action taken, this cover sheet will be destroyed when the document is filed.

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
1.					
2.					
3. 046 WH/D BASTIN			13 APR 1960		
4.					
5. Elgin			16/IV		credit
6. King		18 Apr	18	mck	copies attached
7. Hughes					
8.					
9. CI/SIG/Fuller		21 IV 60	22 APR 1960		X REF 201-5239
10.					
11. FS/SRS				BAP	Per DDF-45587, 24 Mar 60, Hqs not required to pass to FBI as these ltrs which were passed to FBI in Mex C. mck
12.					
13.				E	
14.					
15.					
16.					
17.					
18.					Copy filed 170-6-113
19.					
20. RID/FI	1400L				HALPERIN, MAURICE H.

RECORD COPY

ENCLOSURE: ABSTRACT X / INDEX

FILE NUMBER: 201-128561 AK

DATE MICROFILMED:

DOCUMENT DATE: 8 APR 1960

DOCUMENT NUMBER: HMMA-14789

FORM 4-60 610a USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

14-00000

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

DISPATCH SYMBOL: HMM-A-14789

TO: Chief, WHD

INFO

HEADQUARTERS FILE NO: 201-128561

P-1115

FROM: Chief of Station, Mexico

DATE: 8 April 1960

SUBJECT: Maurice H. HALPERIN

RE "143 1" - (CHECK "X" ONE)

MARKED FOR INDEXING

X NO INDEXING REQUIRED

INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY

ACTION REQUIRED: Information only

REFERENCE(S)

SOURCE: LIEMPT/LIMUD

1. Attached for your information and retention are two items of correspondence sent from Moscow by Maurice H. HALPERIN and/or Edith HALPERIN to the Albert MALTZ(201-5239) family in Mexico.

2. Copies of this correspondence have been given to ODENVY locally for their information.

Willard C. Curtis
Willard C. CURTIS

Attachments
1- negatives, 1 letter, 1 post card
2- prints 3 negatives

6 April 1960

Distribution:

3 - HQS w/atts

8 Apr 60

CS COPY 4-ENCL 201-128561

FORM 10-57 53 USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

CONTINUED

PAGE NO.

14-00000

negatives, HMMA-14789

Att. 1 to HMMA-14789 (negatives)

8 Apr 60
201-128561

SUNDAY, JULY 1

HOLIDAY THRILLERS

PATRICK QUENTIN
his 'Shadow of Guilt'
'Enthrallingly readable'—S. Times

ELIZ. FENWICK
her 'A Long Way Down'
'Brilliant'—Western Mail

EDWIN LANHAM
his 'Double Jeopardy'
'A great climax'—L'pool Post

JEAN POTTS
her 'Blood Will Tell'
'First-rate'—Sphere

DESMOND O'NEILL
his 'Life Has No Price'
'Unusually good'—Spectator

"GOBBLING BILLY"

Dyneley James' novel about a VETERAN CAR that they are calling "as good as Genevieve"

"7 SHARES IN A GOLD MINE"

This astonishing real-life crime story by Margaret Larkin has created an immediate sensation

"Fascinating, enthralling"

Mr. E. [illegible]
[illegible]
Apt 127
Moscow G-245
U.S.S.R.

PAR AVION

МОСКВА

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

Mrs Margaret Maltz
Yarlo 14
San Angel
Mexico City

MEKCNKA

201-128441

Att #2 to HMMA-14589

14-00000

August 6, 1959.
Kutuzovsky Prospect 13
Apt 127
Moscow G 248.
U.S.S.R.

Dearest Margaret & family,

We missed all of you when you left. Even now we often look up at your window hoping you still may be there.

Thanks for thinking of David. He bought a guitar - has been playing folk tunes since.

We are well. It's hot and dusty here now, but we manage. Our apt's fine. Our trip of 7 days at Leningrad was most delightful. It's a real interesting city and the Hermitage comes real close to the Louvre.

David got notice to day he passed the first half - 6 - all he took - of his National Medical Board Exams. He made 78 - 75's passing, we are pleased.

What's new with all of you. How's the weather? How did you enjoy Paris. We did get your book from London & gave it to the Doctor. Saw the clipping in London papers. Congratulations!!

Love from all of us -

Edith.

14-00000

ION

Leningrad
29/7/59

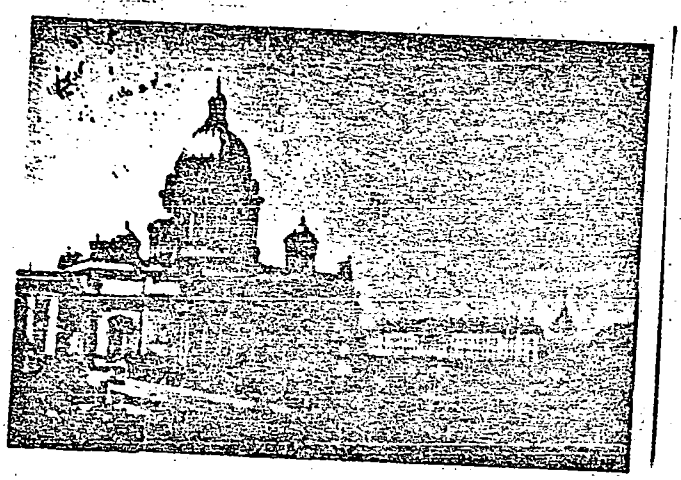
This is the view from our hotel window. You mustn't miss this town next time – it's a city in the grand tradition: palaces, parks and wonderful people.

Elia David [illegible]

Familia MALTZ
Yarto 14
México 20, D.F.
MEXICO

Монферран

4-00000



☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☑ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM: [signature]
CI/SID

NO. CSCI-3/759,324

DATE 1 Apr 60

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. WE/3			[initials]	For Coordination
2.				
3. Chief, CI Staff			SHH	12853
4.				
5. CI/LSN	31 MAR 1960		[initials]	
6.				
7. RID/AN		4/4	[initials]	
8. RID/MIS			[initials]	°HALPERIN, Maurice Hyman 201-128561 ✓ ~~201-125653~~
9. RID/AN		7/4	[initials]	
10. RID/MIS				ABSTRACT X INDEX
11.				DATE 1 APR 1960
12.				
13.				
14.				
15. RI/FI				

FORM 1 DEC 56 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☑ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

SECRET
NOFORN/[illegible] CONTROL

1 APR 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

SUBJECT: Maurice Hyman HALPERIN
Espionage - R
Bureau File Number 65-14503

1. This office has learned through a sensitive source of known reliability that, for many years, Maurice Hyman HALPERIN has been acquainted with a Dr. Marc JAIMA who had an office at 55 bis rue de la Convention, Paris 15, France.

2. On 12 February 1960 we learned through a delicate source who has provided reliable information in the past that Marc JAIMA, M. D., a naturalized French citizen, born on 29 December 1906 in Iliasi, Romania, resides with his family at 55 bis rue de la Convention, Paris 15. His wife, Ernestine Monique JAIMA, nee SEGAL, was born in Paris on 30 January 1913. A son, Serge JAIMA, was born on 7 October 1940 in Charenton-le-Pont, Seine, France. This source had no derogatory information on JAIMA.

3. According to our records, a Dr. M. JAIMA, living at 55 bis rue de la Convention, Paris 15, was a member of the "Comite d'Initiative" (organizing committee) of MRAP (Le Mouvement Contre le Racisme, l'Anti-Semitisme et Pour la Paix - Movement Against Racism, Anti-Semitism and for Peace), a Communist front organization formed in 1949 to promote Communism among Jewish elements. However, our records fail to show any continued record of activity in this organization on the part of JAIMA.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR (PLANS):

Signed: S. H. Horton
JAMES ANGLETON

CSCI-3/759,324

COPY FILED IN 201-272727

SECRET
NOFORN/[illegible] CONTROL
CS COPY

201-128561
~~201-185653~~

SECRET
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - Addressee
1 - WE/3
1 - C/CI
3 - CI/SID
√1 - RID (201-272727 re JADA)
1 - RID (201-108053 re HALPERN)

Decay cys:
1 - CI/LIA
1 - CI/RA

CI/SID Hegarterdias (28 March 1960)
Figuter

Based on OFPA-50544, dated 12 February 1960, Source: UNRAVEL

SECRET
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

201-128561
~~201-185053~~

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION

DOC.	DATE OF DOC.	FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY			

DOC. SUBJECT

SOURCE INFORMATION

SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION

TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also cite doc. distribution, Dissem. No., etc. - if applicable)

HALPERIN, MAURICE
201-128561
SEX M DOB ?

201-271376
HMMA-14482
10 FEB 60

CIT ?
OCC ?
MEMBER OF AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN
MEXICO. CONTACT OF ADOLFO RUDICH GOLDBERG
201-271376 10 FEB 57.

CORR CARD R 7302220210

Indicate The Subject, Project Or 201 File No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed.				
SUBJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle)	201- 128561			

FORM 867 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS 8-66

SECRET

GROUP 1

(7-46)

14-00000

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

FROM: CI/SID

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. Chief, CI				
2.				
3. CI/CPS/Evans		4	4	
4. SR/CoP/CE				
5. WH/3				
6.				
7. WE/3 Collins Clarke				
8.				
9. Chief, WE/3			14 Nov.	
10.				
11. RI				
12.				
13.				
14. RI/AN				
15. RI/FI				
16.				
17.				
18.				

COMMENTS:

Halperin, Maurice

RECORD COPY

COORDINATING OFFICERS

NAME	OFFICE
J. Evans / Jean Evans	CI/CPS
	WH/3
	WE/3

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

NAME	TITLE
J. Angleton / James Angleton	Chief, CI Staff

RELEASING OFFICER

NAME	TITLE
	C/WE/3

ENCLOSURE | ABSTRACT | INDEX

FILE NUMBER: 201-128561

DATE MICROFILMED

DOCUMENT DATE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: CSCI-3/...392

FORM 3-56 610b

SECRET

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: NOFORN CONTINUED CONTROL

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO: OFPW-26192

HEADQUARTERS FILE NO: 201-128561

TO: Chief of Station, Paris

INFO:

FROM: Chief, WE Division

DATE:

SUBJECT: General - LCMAYPOHL
Specific - Maurice Hyman HALPERIN
Born 3 March 1906, Boston, Mass.

RE: "43-3" — (CHECK "X" ONE)
X MARKED FOR INDEXING
NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY

ACTION REQUIRED: See Paragraph 3

REFERENCE(S):

1. It has come to our attention through a sensitive source of known reliability that Maurice Hyman HALPERIN, a former member of our predecessor organization, apparently has known the following individual for a number of years:

Dr. Marc *JAINA
74 Avenue Gastob Boissier
Viroflay (Seine et Oise), France

Office address c 1945
55 bis rue de la Convention
Paris 15, France

2. HALPERIN, who is residing in the USSR at the present time, is of continuing interest to us because of his prior connection with our predecessor organization and the Department of State and because of his association with known Soviet agents including Martha Dodd STERN and her husband, Alfred K. STERN. In the summer of 1959 HALPERIN's son, Charles (Carlos) David *HALPERIN, who is generally known as David HALPERIN (born 5 May 1937, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma), visited the JAINA family in Paris en route to and from the USSR to see his parents. It is believed that he was in Paris c 25-30 June 1959 and again in the latter part of August 1959.

3. We would appreciate having you attempt to obtain information on JAINA through your independent sources. We prefer not to disclose to your liaison services our knowledge of HALPERIN's connection with the JAINA family because of the sensitivity of our source. However, we would have no objection to your querying your liaison services for information on David HALPERIN based upon the attached newspaper clipping. David HALPERIN is now in Chicago, Illinois where he is studying medicine. Maurice HALPERIN attended the Universite de Paris c 1929-1931.

MORTIMER F. BINGHAM

Attachment

Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - Addressee w/att.
1 - WE/3 w/att.
1 - WH/3 w/att.
1 - RID (201-128561) w/att.
3 - CI/SID w/3 atts.

CI/SID:AEgerter:lac/2356

A. Egerter

14 Dec 59

201-128561

FORM 10-57 53 USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET NOFORN CONTINUED CONTROL

CONTINUED

PAGE NO.

14-00000

The Washington Post
6 December 1958

6 Dec 58

Red Asylum in Mexico . . By Roscoe Drummond

Foreign Communists Find It a Safe Operating Base

MEXICO CITY—Foreign Communists continue to find Mexico an easy and valuable base from which to operate —and they are operating on a large scale today.



Drummond

Mexico provides not only a welcome haven when things get too hot at home—there are at least 100 Communist families from the United States here right now—but also a strategic spot from which to mount subversive activities throughout the western hemisphere.

For years the Mexican government has given safe harbor for foreign Communists—as well as revolutionaries of the extreme right—on the theory that it was applying the respected and humane concept of asylum for those suffering political persecution.

Mexican leaders and intellectuals greatly pride themselves that their country offers asylum so freely and so unquestioningly and there is no evidence that the new government will change this policy in any important particular.

What Mexican leaders do not choose to recognize is that there is a vast difference between providing asylum for those who are persecuted and providing asylum for those who use this privilege to prepare persecution against others.

THIS IS the way the great Mexican tradition of political asylum is being abused here today. The record is perfectly clear on that.

For five years Mexico harbored some 100 to 150 Venezuelan Communist leaders assembled under the direction of the Soviet Embassy. They carried on subversion against their country from within Mexico and the dangerous rise of communism in Venezuela came from services rendered while Mexico was making it safe for them to operate. They have now made their way back to Venezuela.

There is a group of at least 80 Guatemalan Communists who are doing the same thing and are waiting only the timely moment to return.

Occasionally a foreign Communist violates his "asylum" so blatantly that he runs afoul of the law here or elsewhere. This is what happened to Jose Manuel Fortuny, the Secretary General of the Communist Party in Guatemala, who has been operating freely here for some time. He obtained a false Mexican passport to go to Moscow a few weeks ago, but this became known and had to be discarded. He started his return trip by way of Rio de Janeiro and was picked up by the alert Brazilian police for presenting another false passport.

THE ADULT United States Communist population here hovers around 200 most of the time. Once in a while a U. S. Communist, as in the recent case of Gus Hall, is given over to U. S. authorities. But this is a rarity. When Communist Albert S. Stern whose wife is Communist Martha Dodd Stern, was wanted to testify in the Soble Soviet spy case, he was sheltered safely here. They both made off for Prague, where they were lately joined by Maurice Halperin, a former Boston University teacher who was also living here—and now all three are ready for future assignments.

Moscow maintains a busy and bulging embassy in Mexico City, one of its largest in the western hemisphere, to direct and energize subversive operations. There are 128 adults on the embassy list and 48 children. Wives do their embassy chores whether they are accredited or not.

The clandestine character of much of the Soviet embassy's role here is illustrated by its extremely tight operations. It does not permit itself to employ a single Mexican national to do even the most menial caretaking work. A Mexican isn't allowed even to polish the knob on the outside of the front door. It uses only ten non-Soviet employes and these are Communists imported from Spain. All ten speak Russian fluently.

Even the education of the children of the embassy staff is carried on inside the embassy walls and no Mexican teachers are employed.

The Soviet embassy has ten officers on its military staff among whom are three naval captains—this in a country whose navy is virtually nonexistent. This staff is obviously more concerned with what military secrets it can procure from the United States than from Mexico, particularly since the border is so easy to cross by agents who serve the Soviets here in Mexico.

14-00000

201-128561

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

148

CSCI-3/757639

8 DEC 1959

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Albert MALTZ

REFERENCE: CSCI-3/755,300, dated 26 June 1959

Listed below are the names of persons or companies with whom Subject and/or his wife have been in correspondence during the period 17 August to 23 October 1959. For your information only, a photocopy of each item is attached. Since the following correspondence was obtained from a highly sensitive source, information contained herein should not be disseminated outside of your Bureau.

1. Correspondence with Ed MALTZ, 27 E. 79th Street, New York 21. (Attachment 1)

a) In a short letter postmarked 14 September 1959 the writer asks Subject and his wife to send a note to "Aunt Marg", at Forest Hills Nursing Home, Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hills, N.Y. Enclosed with the letter is a small newspaper clipping, apparently to point out that Paul NEWMAN will do Exodus.

b) A personal letter from "Ed", with no return address, is postmarked New York City. Enclosed with the letter is a copy of the first page of the Sports Section from the 27 September 1959 issue of the New York Times.

c) An unsigned personal letter, bearing no return address, is postmarked New York City and addressed to Miss Kathy MALTZ. Ed MALTZ is apparently planning to visit Mexico during December. He enclosed a newspaper clipping concerning actors who are taking part in the film production of Exodus, for delivery to Subject.

Card as correspondent of Albert Maltz 201-5239

2. Correspondence with Maxim [illegible], Marszalkowska 10/16 m 71, Warsaw, Poland. (Attachment 2)

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

201-5239

8 Dec 59
201-128561

a) In a personal letter dated 17 August 1959, addressed to Margaret [illegible] and signed by "Maxim," one paragraph reads: "You may have been [illegible] when you spoke of 'delirious crowds who greeted Nixon.' The fact, alas, is that the crowds were less [illegible] enthusiastic, DESPITE THE FACT THAT [illegible] THE [illegible] THE RADIO ANNOUNCED THE HOUR OF THE [illegible] THE ROUTE TO [illegible]. The Poles still feel closer to the [illegible] than to the USSR. After all, they have millions of [illegible] in the States who send them food or clothing or money."

b) MALTZ forwards a letter dated 14 September 1959, which had been addressed to [illegible], at Apartado 21378 in Mexico City, from [illegible], Brace and Co., Inc., publishers, 750 Third Ave., New York. The letter, signed by Lisa M. MAYER, of the School [illegible] Book Department, requests LIENER's permission to reprint "A Shipment of Mute Fate" by Martin [illegible], adapted for radio by Les CRUTCHFIELD.

c) A letter dated [illegible] September 1959 from "Maxim" is addressed to Subject's wife. LIENER is glad to learn that Bart FLES, New York literary agent, has no objection to LIENER's handling <u>[illegible] [illegible] in a Cold [illegible]</u> for possible Polish publication. [illegible] cannot understand why Subject's wife should wish to disguise herself by using the pen name "Eugenie [illegible]." "Unless in selecting a Russian pseudonym you wished in this subtle fashion to cast aspersion on the Russian character." LIENER has just returned from Bulgaria, where he had spent <u>fifteen</u> days "on a perfectly glorious beach on the Black Sea .... we have little to complain about, especially since Khrushchev is strengthening the peace front." LIENER had received a letter from Phil [presumably Philip STEVENSON] and also a card from "Jerry, who seems to be enjoying Moscow. His wife, Alice, returned to the states. Question: Will Jerry follow?" Toward the end of the letter LIENER thanks his correspondent for the greetings from Salvador OCAMPO and Berta. "What, I wonder, is Salvador doing since the dismal failure of that bandit? It may interest you to know that Alice MILVY, the widow of the lawyer who had set up that scoundrel with a substantial sum, told us that her husband had also been victimised, and he had been one of STRAUB's closest friends." LIENER's letter also indicates that Margaret MALTZ stayed at the Grand Hotel while in Warsaw.

(3)

SECRET/NOFORN

d) Note from Subject to LINNER, dated 7 October 1959. Subject has mailed a check to LINNER's account in (name) and will continue to transfer the interest, apparently on some investment, about every two months.

e) Letter from LINNER, addressed to Subject and dated 7 October 1959. LINNER will have a statement notarized by a consular officer to indicate MALTZ is holding "certain funds" for the LINNERs. LINNER mentions "the various reverential references to 'God' that Khrushchev has been making on his transcontinental tour. Rather incongruous for the kind of atheist K. insists he is. But I'm sure that a good part of the American people are favorably impressed ... I personally feel convinced that Khrushchev's visit to the U.S.A. is going to compel a relaxation of tensions." In this letter LINNER says he was down on the Black Sea coast in Bulgaria for the first twenty days of September. In expressing sorrow over the death of Dr. Ernesto AMANN, LINNER writes, "I even have a sense of guilt and complicity in his tragic and untimely end (Ursula [Dr. AMANN's wife], by the way, indicated that this wasn't normal, but of course this remains between us) because while he was still in Mexico Ernesto had written us to say how anxious he was to get to one of the people's democracies where he could make a contribution; and we pulled a number of wires here and in Berlin to achieve this for him."

3. Correspondence with Maurice HALPERIN, Kutusovsky Prospect, 13, Apartment 127, Moscow G-... (Attachment 3)
[illegible] 74-5239

a) In a letter from HALPERIN, dated 26 September 1959, the writer emphasizes the importance of addressing his mail correctly, as captioned above. On 25 September HALPERIN received a letter dated 15 September from the MALTZes; however, pictures were not enclosed, and HALPERIN wonders whether this happened through error or pilferage. He is pleased with clippings Margaret has sent him and thanks Albert for the UN materials. HALPERIN is stunned by the death of Narciso BASSOLS, with whom he had had a "stimulating conversation" last February in Moscow. The HALPERINs expect to get a telephone soon; next week HALPERIN will have a full-time research assistant. In the postscript, he adds, "Any news about the little business matter of ours we asked you to handle?" He offers to see ROMANOVA about a Russian edition of Seven Stares ... [See references to Helen ROMANOVA under 4 - e, below]

(3)

b) Another letter from FAITREN dated 14 October 1959 acknowledges receipt of the UN "Ec Survey of LA 1957" and a registered package containing clippings.

4. Correspondence concerning Seven Shares in a Gold Mine. (Attachment 4)

a) Subject's wife, in several letters dated 23 September 1959, wrote persons listed below that she was asking her English publishers, Victor Collancz, Ltd., to send each a copy of her book entitled Seven Shares in a Gold Mine, obviously to promote its sales and to seek its publication in Soviet✓ Satellite countries. In two of the letters, addressed to the first two persons listed below, she enclosed copies of a review of the book, written by Viola Brothers [illegible]RE, which appeared in Mainstream, an American magazine.

Mr. Alexei KRASILNIKOV, Publishing House for Foreign Literature, 52 Novo Alexeyevskaya, Moscow, USSR

Mr. Miodrog STAMATOVIC, Jugoslovenska Autorska Agencija, Marsala Tita 16, Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Mr. Edmund SEMIL, Nowotki 25 m 363, Warsaw, Poland

Mr. Adam TARN, Cardomierska 21, Warsaw, Poland

Miss Raya [illegible]A, Foreign Literature, Piatnitskaya 41, Moscow, USSR

Miss Oxana [illegible]KAYA, Foreign Commission of Union of Soviet Writers, 52 Ulitsa Vorovskogo, Moscow, USSR [see 4 - e, below]

Miss Penta [illegible]KY; Literaturnaya Gazeta, Ivetnoi Bulvar 30, Moscow, USSR

b) In another letter dated 23 September 1959, and addressed to Mr. Hilary [illegible], Victor Collancz, Ltd., 14 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, London, W.C. 2, Subject's wife requests that the names and addresses of SEMIL and TARN, two literary people in Poland, be added to the list she had sent the publishers a day or two ago.

c) A letter from Victor Gollancz Ltd., signed by Hilary RUBINSTEIN and dated 29 September, is in answer to an order placed by Subject's wife.

d) A letter from Dilia, Czechoslovak Theatrical and Literary Agency, Prague, dated 26 September 1959, acknowledges receipt of reviews of Seven Shares in a Gold Mine, which have been sent on to a publishing house for consideration.

e) A letter from Kasana KUCHERSKAYA dated 21 October 1959 acknowledges receipt of book and letter, noted in 4 - a, above. KUCHERSKAYA passes on greetings from Helen ROMANOVA.

f) On 20 October 1959, a check, drawn on the Security First National Bank of Los Angeles and signed by Margaret MALTZ, is sent to Simon and Schuster, Inc., 136 West 52nd Street, New York 19, N.Y.

5. Correspondence with Pilar de AMANN, Tomas Bretón 9, Madrid, Spain. (Attachment 5)

a) A handwritten letter in Spanish from "Pilar" to the MALTZes is dated 20 September 1959. Pilar has just received MALTZes' letter telling her of the death of Dr. Ernesto AMANN, her former husband, and now requests details as to the circumstances. She writes that their son Dickie had not heard from his father since September 1958, nor has the last letter AMANN had written his son via the MALTZes been received.

b) An answer to the foregoing, written in Spanish by Subject's wife, on 1 October 1959, reveals that a letter which Dr. AMANN had written on 27 July had been forwarded to Pilar de AMANN for delivery to their son Dickie. Although Subject's wife, at Dr. AMANN's request, had read the letter and had forwarded it to Pilar at the above address, she cannot understand why it was not received. Subject's wife relates what was in the letter to Dickie. Suffering from encephalitis, Dr. AMANN died in a German hospital after his return there for the third time. The MALTZes visited Dr. AMANN during their recent European trip.

6. Correspondence with Ben MARGOLIS, Attorney, 112 West 9th Street, Los Angeles 15, California. (Attachment 6)

(3)

201-5239

a) In a letter dated 16 September MARGOLIS asks MALTZ to give his preference for attorneys to consult with respect to the possibility of litigation against the Immigration Service.

b) Subject's answer to the foregoing is dated 29 September. Since Rabinowitz and Boudin had represented him previously, Subject writes, he would be reluctant to hire any other law firm unless there were a "solid reason" to do so.

7. Correspondence with Bernard SKAIRON, Public Accountant, Business [illegible], [illegible] Box 1959, Studio City, California. (Attachment 7)

a) Four pieces of correspondence, dated early October 1959, concern Subject's finances.

b) A letter from SKAIRON, dated 22 September 1959, deals with real estate investment opportunities as well as with Subject's finances.

c) With a letter dated 13 October 1959 SKAIRON sends Subject a copy of Waldo FRANK's petition for a writ of certiorari to review an earlier judgment preventing his travel to China.

d) In an envelope postmarked 22 October 1959 SKAIRON mailed Subject his check book analysis for September. ccT - U.S

8. Correspondence with Philip and Janet STEVENSON, 2101 Stanley Hills Drive, Los Angeles 46, California. (Attachment 8) 201-5739

a) In an envelope postmarked 16 September 1959 Philip STEVENSON sends Subject a copy of a memorandum dated 14 September 1959 which STEVENSON had sent to Ry ANZEL. STEVENSON is sending ANZEL "the finished screen treatment of Albert MALTZ's novel, The Cross and the Arrow, under the working title of The Willi Weiler Story." The memorandum concerns financial agreement for this under contract.

b) A letter dated 13 September 1959 sets forth STEVENSON's ideas for writing a screenplay, presumably based on La Rosa Blanca. STEVENSON may go to Mexico for a few days on 25 September to discuss the book.

c) Personal thank-you note, dated 3 October 1959, from Janet STEVENSON to Margaret MALTZ, following Philip STEVENSON's return from a visit with the MALTZes.

3

d) A paper, presumably prepared by Subject, presents the factual errors in The Cross and the Arrow and is addressed to Philip STEVENSON.

e) A personal letter from STEVENSON to the MALTZes is dated 7 October 1959. With thanks, STEVENSON acknowledges receipt on 6 October of the material on The Cross and the Arrow. The writer is apparently working on a story, probably La Rosa Blanca, an outline of which he will send the MALTZes.

f) In a letter dated 20 October 1959 Subject writes his comments and criticism of STEVENSON's screenplay outline of La Rosa Blanca.

9. Correspondence with Mrs. Laurie BLANKFORT, 504 North Bedford Drive, Beverly Hills, California. (Attachment 9)

a) In a letter dated 22 September 1959 and addressed to Margaret MALTZ, Laurie BLANKFORT discusses plans for placing one [illegible], a Mexican girl, in the home of a certain PATTEN family in California.

b) Margaret MALTZ, in a personal letter dated 9 October 1959, acknowledges receipt of the foregoing letter by thanking Laurie for visiting Mrs. PATTEN. Subject's wife tells her correspondent that she (Margaret) is going to be interviewed on television in Spanish in a couple of weeks. As indicated in this letter, Mrs. BLANKFORT has visited Mexico.

10. Correspondence with 530 N. Fuller Avenue, Los Angeles 36, California. (Attachment 10)

a) A personal letter dated 24 September 1959 and signed "Miriam" is addressed to Subject's wife. The envelope bears the above return address.

b) In an unsigned letter bearing the above return address, dated 2 October 1959, the writer asks whether Subject has received the Merry Go Round renewal Assignment. (see paragraph 15 - i)

11. Correspondence with Dr. Ada [illegible], Government Press Office, Tel Aviv, Israel. (Attachment 11)

(3)

a) In a letter dated 22 September 1959 FRENKEL acknowledges receipt of two letters, dated 31 August and 3 September, from Subject. The writer gives background information on the formation of the State of Israel, obviously at the request of MALTZ.

b) Apparently in answer to a request by letter dated 1[illegible] September from Subject, FRENKEL, in a letter dated 2[illegible] September, describes medical practices among the Druse. In a handwritten postscript the writer notes he will devote his time, as Subject requested, to PREMINGER while he is in Israel, only however if the writer is given notice of PREMINGER's arrival date well in advance.

c) A letter dated 9 October from FRENKEL acknowledges receipt of two cables from Subject and encloses a summary of security measures in Famagusta, Cyprus, during the Aliya-Beth era, presumably as background information for Subject's writings.

d) Three letters, dated 13, 15, and 19 October 1959, from Dr. Adia FRENKEL provide Subject with additional background information and research analyses. The letter dated 13 October includes photostats of identity cards issued in 1946, 1947, and 1948.

e) In a letter dated 20 October 1959 Subject poses to FRENKEL a series of questions concerning the Haganah leaders and Irgun members. Subject indicates that "Otto" [probably PREMINGER] was in Mexico the previous week, working with Subject on the story. "Otto" will be arriving at the Hotel Dan between November 15 and 18 for a five-week stay in Israel.

[In view of information contained in these letters, as well as in other pieces of correspondence noted herein, it would appear that Subject is working on a screenplay for the movie to be based on Leon URIS' best seller, Exodus. Otto PREMINGER, well-known Hollywood movie director, is scheduled to direct the film version of Exodus.]

12. Correspondence with Larry Edmunds Bookshop, 6658 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood 28, California. (Attachment 12)

a) A letter from the bookshop dated 23 September 1959 is signed "Milton." Milton sent Dr. AMANN "the Casserole Cooking" the day he received MALTZ's letter but neglected to bill Subject. Books for Subject have been ordered from England.

③

SECRET/NOFORN

b) Subject's check payable to Larry Edmunds Bookshop is enclosed in an envelope addressed to the bookshop and postmarked 3 October 1959. Also enclosed is the letter listed above, on which MALTZ has added his comments, noting that AMANN has died and that Subject will await delivery of the books ordered.

c) Letter dated 28 October 1959, addressed to Subject's wife, is signed "Milton." Apparently in answer to a request made by Subject's wife, the letter lists works by CHEKHOV which the book shop has in stock.

13. Correspondence with Seven Seas Books, Glinkastrasse 13 - 15, Berlin, Germany. (Attachment 13)

a) A letter dated 22 September 1959 and signed by Kay PANKEY tells Subject that Seven Seas Publishers is sending him thirty copies of The Cross and the Arrow in care of Larry Edmunds Bookshop in Hollywood.

b) Letter from Seven Seas Books, dated 5 October 1959, is signed "Gertrude" (Gertrude GELBIN, chief editor). Gertrude has been and continues to be in poor health. She writes about what appears to be sales figures for a particular publication, perhaps one of Subject's books.

14. Correspondence with Dilia, Czechoslovak Theatrical and Literary Agency, Prague, Czechoslovakia. (Attachment 14)

a) Letter from Dilia, dated 24 September 1959, is signed by Dr. Vojtech STRNAD. Subject is requested to send another copy of his play Black Pit for the Slovak translation.

b) Letter from Dilia, dated 29 September 1959, is signed by "Barnun." The writer acknowledges receipt of signed copies of an agreement for the Czech edition of The Cross and the Arrow. The last paragraph of the letter concerns stories by one Mr. ROBERTS, Penitenciaria 469-8, Guadalajara, Jalisco, which Dilia has forwarded to publishers for consideration.

c) A letter from Dilia dated 9 October 1959 informs Subject that an advance on the Czech edition of The Journey of Simon McKeever, to be published by the State Publishing House of Political Literature of Prague, has been transferred to Subject's account with the Banco Nacional de Mexico.

14-00000

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

15. Correspondence addressed to Subject at Yarto 14, San Angel, Mexico 20, D.F. (Attachment 15)

a) Letter from Kindler Verlag, Lucile-Grahn-Strasse 37, Munich 8, Germany, dated 15 September 1959 and signed by Dr. F. J. RADDATZ. RADDATZ acknowledges receipt of a letter dated 22 August from Subject. The writer has obtained a copy of The Cross and the Arrow and will inform MALTZ should he decide to publish a West German edition.

b) In a letter dated 17 September 1959 from Ingo PREMINGER, of Preminger/Stuart Agency, Inc., 8462 Boulevard, Hollywood 36, California, the writer discusses financing arrangements for a film production.

c) Letter from Adrian SCOTT, 13341 Wyandotte St., Van Nuys, California, dated 22 September 1959, in which the writer encloses a check, signed by Robert A. Scott for 350 dollars, for payment on a loan MALTZ made to the writer, apparently several years ago.

d) Letter from Jewish Currents, 22 East 17th Street, New York 3, N.Y., dated 23 September 1959 and signed by Morris U. SCHAPPES, editor. The writer acknowledges receipt of a contribution Subject had made while abroad. The editor suggests Subject might write for publication in Jewish Currents an article or travel letter about any one of the countries he visited recently.

e) Letter from Science & Society, 30 East 20th Street, New York 3, N.Y., dated 24 September 1959 and signed by T. E. HALTON, secretary. Polish press cuttings will be held until the return of Henry MINS, who will be abroad until the middle of November.

f) Letter from Dr. Harold LEVINE, Room 1324 Karl Meyer Hall, Cook County Hospital, Chicago 12, Illinois, dated 1 October 1959. The writer makes reference to A Long Day in a Short Life and The Journey of Simon McKeever and suggests Subject may one day visit Cook County Hospital in Chicago, a place filled with "humanist literature."

g) Circular from the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton SOBELL, 940 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y., postmarked 7 October 1959 and entitled Toward Freedom for Morton Sobell, Next Steps in our Program.

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

(3)

h) Letter from Avraham JUNEL, Ben-Shemen Youth-Village, Near Lod, Israel, dated 7 October 1959. The writer thanks Subject for his books and offers help in supplying material Subject may wish for his "book about Israel." JUNEL describes his work among the children, adding that he will leave Ben-Shemen during the summer of 1960 to complete his studies in the field of education for a year or two in either England or the United States.

i) Letter from the legal department of Universal Pictures Company, Inc., Universal City, California, dated 12 October 1959 and signed by Joseph S. DUBIN, chief studio counsel. Enclosed with the letter is an Assignment, giving exclusive motion picture rights for Merry Go Round, a play written by Subject (under pseudonym of Eric Wright) and George SKLAR, to Universal Pictures. Since Subject is in Mexico, the writer requests that the enclosed Assignment be executed by Subject before a consular officer or notary of the American Embassy.

Alias of Albert Maltz XI-5739

j) Another letter from Universal Pictures, dated 28 October 1959, encloses a second copy of the foregoing Assignment, to be executed in New York.

k) Although Camille (Mrs. Jean) PARIS, of 4 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts, writes on 13 October 1959 she would be happy to translate one of Subject's novels, she must first be certain a publisher wants it. She does not want to repeat the unfortunate experience of Black Pit, which she had translated into French only to find no one would produce it. The writer suggests that Subject send his "three books" to Miss Monique KATHUN, les Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6, a house "open to progressive ideas." Mrs. PARIS is planning a trip to Mexico "either in spring or later on."

l) Personal letter dated 16 October 1959 from Alvah BESSIE, 6437 A Geary Boulevard, San Francisco 21, California.

m) Letter dated 18 October 1959 from Lawrence LYNTON, 3470 Cannon Place, New York 63, N.Y. The writer, an admirer of Subject's books, was recently graduated from the Manhattan School of Music. He asks Subject to consider writing the libretto for an opera LYNTON plans to compose on Uncle Tom's Cabin.

3

n) Note dated 10 October 1959 from Eberhard [illegible] ([illegible]), [illegible]str. 34, Leipzig N 22, deals with a contract and a letter dated 26 September which had been "erroneously sent through ordinary mail." [see 18 - d, below]

16. Correspondence addressed to Subject's wife, Margaret Larkin [illegible], at the [illegible] address. (Attachment [illegible])

a) Letter dated [illegible] September 1959 from Morris GOODMAN, 1119 No. [illegible] Drive, Los Angeles 35, California. The writer thanks Subject's wife for a contribution she had made to a committee of which GOODMAN is chairman. GOODMAN has given a check on behalf of Mrs. MALTZ to Frank WILKINSON.

b) Letter with no return address, dated 28 September 1959 and signed "Charlie." The writer mentions a book which he hopes will be placed "east of West Berlin" and notes his regret over the death of Mr. AMANN. After expressing dissatisfaction over his present job, apparently with some magazine in New York City which also employs one Phil [illegible], the writer adds, "Nevertheless, the KHRUSHCHEV visit makes up for almost everything, and so on this bright note, I'll sign off." The writer, in a postscript, asks that his name not to put on the envelope, "just Mimi's, she knows it's for me."

c) Personal letter from Clarice CHAPMAN, 7728 Kraft Ave., North Hollywood, California, dated 28 September 1959.

d) Letter dated 4 October 1959 from Ray SPENCER, 6917 Pacific View Drive, Hollywood 28, California. The writer thanks Subject's wife for Seven Shares ..., which he and Helen enjoyed reading while in "Valle" [possibly Valle del Bravo, Mexico]. He is saddened by the death of Ernesto [AMANN] and adds the postscript: "Mr. K. was absolutely sensational... There is a definite change of atmosphere for the better, we believe."

e) Letter from Barthold Fles, Literary Agent, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York, dated 6 October 1959 and signed "Bart." The writer is flying to Germany on 6 October and will ask Gollancz [Victor Gollancz Ltd., London] "for your statement when I come to England." Before returning to the United States in three weeks, the writer also intends to see Gertrude GELBIN and Stefan HEYM in Berlin.

201-5239

17. Correspondence addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Albert MALTZ. (Attachment 17)

a) Letter dated 23 September 1959 from Ethel ELLIS, 36 W. [illegible] Street, New York 24, New York. The writer thanks the MALTZes for a gift, apparently money, to help "Fred" with medical and nursing expenses. "Fred" is recovering from paralysis.

b) [illegible] bread-and-butter letter, postmarked 16 September 1959, [illegible], California, is signed "Frances." In the letter Frances writes that "Fernie" will take Kenneth MacKENNA's job at Metro after the first of the year, under a three-year contract.

c) Letter from June Farth [illegible], 11490 Laurel Crest Drive, Studio City, California, dated 27 September 1959. The writer discusses plans to visit Mexico, where she expects to arrive between mid-November and Christmas.

d) Envelope bearing return address of Jane ROGERS, 56 Seventh Ave., New York 11, New York, postmarked 6 October 1959, forwards an invitation and request for contribution to a birthday purse honoring the 85th birthday of A. A. HELLER of New York.

e) In a note postmarked 21 October 1959 Jane ROGERS and A. A. [HELLER] thank the MALTZes for their "donation," undoubtedly to the birthday purse listed above.

f) Personal letter dated 24 October 1959 from Max and Helen SHLAFROCK, 148-09 Huxley Street, Rosedale 22, New York.

18. Letters from Albert MALTZ. (Attachment 18)

a) In a letter dated 28 September 1959 to Mr. John M. Calder, Messrs. John Calder, Ltd., 17 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London W. 1, England, Subject orders twenty-five copies of the cheap edition of A Long Day in a Short Life.

b) Bill and check sent to Copley's, Pipe Purveyors and Smokers' Supplies, 5409 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 36, California.

c) Letter dated 9 October 1959 is addressed to Mr. Harry Elmer BARNES, 31509 West Pacific Coast Highway, RFD 2, Malibu, California. Subject thanks Mr. BARNES for a letter he had written on 19 April, in which BARNES praised Subject's book and suggested he send a copy of it to Mr. Howard GILL. Subject, in addition, describes an investigation he had made of the Czech penal system.

d) An envelope addressed to Dr. Eberhard BRUNING, Englisches Institut - Der Universitat Leipzig, Universitatstr. 3 - 5, Leipzig, C 1, encloses a document in the German language. The document concerns an amendment to a publishers' agreement, dated 15 May 1959, between Aufbau-Verlag, a publishing house in Berlin, and Albert MALTZ, for the printing of three of Subject's works. [see 15 - a, above]

CSCI-3/757,639

Attachments: 18 (as described above)

WH/3/Mexico/MAbdella:as | 2 December 1959

Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - Addressee
1 - RI (201-5239)
1 - CI/LIA
1 - CI/R&A
1 - CI/SID
1 - WH/3/Mexico
1 - WH/R
1 - WH/Hold

BASED ON:
HMMA-13705 (11 Sept 59)
HMMA-13790 (25 Sept 59)
HMMA-13864 (2 Oct 59)
HMMA-13892 (9 Oct 59)
HMMA-13909 (9 Oct 59)
HMMA-13957 (23 Oct 59)
HMMA-14064 (13 Nov 59)

PROJECT: LIBIGHT

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

(3)

201 - 5239

201-128561   CSCI - 3757704

SECRET

DOCUMENT MICROFILM SERVICE
MICROFILMED: 2 JUN 1960

4 DEC 1959

A MOSCOW
REPORTED

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

SUBJECT : Maurice Bryan HALPERIN
Espionage - R
Bureau File Number 65-14303

1. It has come to our attention through a sensitive source of known reliability that Maurice Bryan HALPERIN, who is residing in Moscow, USSR, is known to the following individuals:

Benjamin FASTOV, and wife, "Freddie" FASTOV

2. It is believed that Benjamin FASTOV is connected with the Colonial Brush Manufacturing Company, Inc., located at 170 Washington Street North, Boston, Massachusetts. RID/CE TRACE REPLY DATED 7 DEC 1959

3. This office has no information identifiable with either Benjamin or "Freddie" FASTOV. We would appreciate being furnished any pertinent information on the FASTOVs that may be contained in your files.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR (PLANS):

Signed: James Angleton

JAMES ANGLETON

CSCI-3/757,704

Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - Addressee
1 - C/CI
1 - WH/3
1 - RID (201-128561)
3 - CI/SID
1 - CI/LIA
1 - CI/R&A

CI/SID:AEgerter:lae (3 December 1959)

INDEX

4 Dec 59

CS COPY

SECRET

100-2-92
4 Dec 59
201-128561

14-00000

S-E-C-R-E-T

Attached copy of letter taken from HMM-A-13957 dated 23 Oct 59 (has been CSCI'd to FBI)

source: LIBIGHT/LIMUD

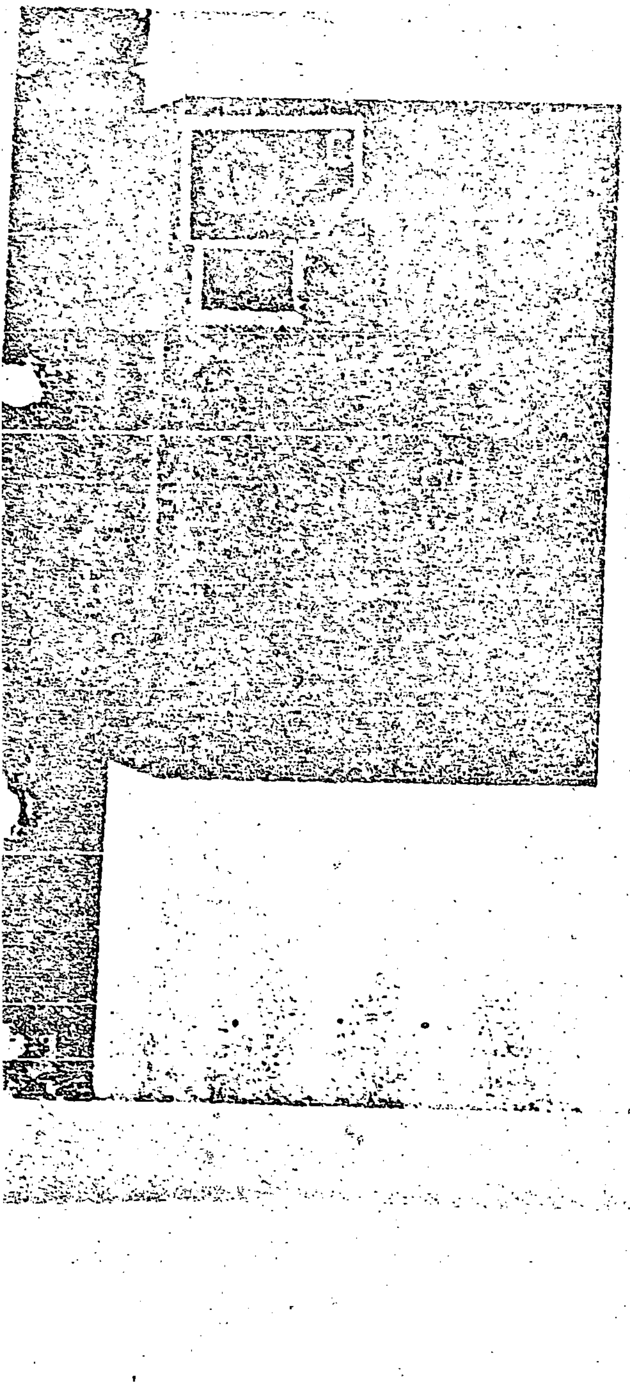
Attachment gives address of HALPERIN as

Kutuzovsky Prospect, 13
Apt. 127
Moscow G-248

Letter dated 26 Sep 59 and addressed to Albert and Margaret MALTZ in Mexico.

Note: re first para of letter, LIBIGHT/LIMUD has not shown that any clippings or pictures were enclosed in earlier correspondence to HALPERIN

LCMAYFLOWER
(Maltz)
(Halperin)
26 Sep 59
201-128561



[illegible]
Apt. 1[illegible]
[illegible] D-[illegible]

Sept. [illegible], 19[illegible]

Dear Margaret and Albert,

First let me point out that your letter of Sept. 15 (delivered yesterday) was sans pics. The envelope did carry double postage. So what happened - error or pilferage? Sure would like to know and, of course, get the original or duplicate sets of pics for the Heritage. Also, IMPORTANT - the envelope was not entirely correctly addressed (Apt. 13 instead of 127, an understandable slip). Please note simplified correct address above (house no. not required).

And now to tell you Edith and I were very happy to get your letter. We can see Granny-elect Margaret and Granp-elect Albert knitting away at the sweaters and booties. We shall want to hear when the big events take place. Again, our best wishes to Peter and esposa.

I can't get too many slips, Margarita, so full speed ahead. And one tiny reminder - the date on each slip, please. Your score with respect to choice of clips is very high --I'd say about 95% of what you send is of top interest.* An afterthought that troubles me --I've reckoned up the postage spent and it's running mighty high.

Albert, many thanks re the UN materials. The 1957 Survey has not yet arrived, but I'll let you know. And I shall be on the look-out for 1958.

So much appreciate the Novedades supplement re [illegible]. Still feel stunned by his death. I had such a stimulating conversation with him here last February, and we were to continue on his next visit.....

Little by little, we're getting better organized. We are due a telephone shortly, which will improve living efficiency enormously. Also, next week I shall have a full time research assistant, at last! No need to tell you what that will mean. So, while we don't dash move ahead at the pace of the moon rockets, we're not standing still either.

The music season is on - went to our first concert day-before-yesterday. This is one department that is on the level of [illegible] rocketry as far as quality is concerned. We've never had it so good before....

Wish you'll give our very best regards to all our good friends.

Muchos abrazos from Edith and
[illegible signature]

P.S. Any news about the little business matter of ours we asked you to handle? Any news about a Russian edition of "[illegible]"? I could see [illegible] — she still has my copy of the book.

* including, of course, the informa[illegible] — what it [illegible] [illegible] is always as interesting [illegible] what I [illegible]. Also, who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the PP [illegible].

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION
	2. RI FILE NO.
	3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. / 4. DATE
	7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM / 8. DATE OF INFO. / 9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

HALPERIN, EDITH
DOB ?

201-000066
HMMA-13175
19 JUN 59

PSFR

CIT ?
201-128561

MOTHER OF DAVID HALPERIN. SUBJ AND HER HUSBAND ARE NOW LIVING IN USSR CONTACT OF INSTEREST OF THE SEBORERS.

CORRECTION CARD
FORMERLY 201-66459

19 Jun 59

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 201 128 561

FORM 8-57 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

(7-46)

14-00000

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

MMAZ 912

Memo No. 112/P

17 June 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Moscow Addresses Found in Pocket Notebook of Anna Sparer SEBORER (201-665490)

REF : OMHA-15692, 10 April 1959

1. The following Moscow addresses were found in the pocket notebook of Anna Sparer SEBORER; photocopies of Subject's effects were made on 8 April 1959 and were transmitted to headquarters under reference.

a. Prof. Maurice HALPERIN
Kutuzovskiy Prospekt 13
House 4, Apt 127
Moscow G-248

b. R. KATZIN
Furmannyy Pereulok
House 24, Apt. 21
Moscow; Tel. No. K 7-2663

c. Ana TELEPNEVA
Maslovka Verkhn. ulitsa 7
Apt. 53
Moscow
(Enrique de los RIOS)

A flagging request on the above individuals has been placed with SR/6/POS for mail coverage, with the understanding the undersigned will be notified of any letter intercepts.

201-172621

2. The last known residence of Maurice HALPERIN (201-185053) and his wife was Czechoslovakia. MEXI 3532 (IN 34979), 21 March 1959, Source: LIFEAT, reports that "on 18 March Anna told Mrs. Albert MALTZ that she had written Mrs. Maurice HALPERIN telling her not to bother answering but 'just to leave the information for me.' MALTZ had heard from HALPERIN and had 'the address' for Anna." This would indicate that Anna SEBORER planned to get in touch with the HALPERINs on her recent visit to Moscow, 24 March - 8 April 1959.

17 June 59
201-172851

3. There is no identifiable trace on R. KATZIN.

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL XAAZ 912

4. Enrique de los RIOS may be identical with Enrique de los RIOS Lavin (201--109936?) of the ALTO Case. HDGA-12013, 28 January 1959, Source: LIFEAT, reports that de los RIOS "was apparently recently in the USSR."

5. For a possible trace on Ana TELEPNEVA see OSMA-6782, 21 May 1957 which refers to a Miss A. TELEPNEVA, resident of Moscow who had written to a Spanish repatriate, one Juan DIEZ. According to WE/5 a copy of this letter intercept was forwarded to SR/6. An attempt is currently being made to find this letter.

GERALDINE GARRITY
SR/CE/P

Distribution:
1 - CI/SID
1 - ~~XXXXXXXX~~ SR/CE/P
1 - 201-66549 (Anna Sparer SEBORER)
1 - 201-185053 (Maurice HALPERIN)

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

17 June 59
201-128561

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION
	2. RI FILE NO.
	3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. / 4. DATE
	7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM / 8. DATE OF INFO. / 9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

HALPERIN, MAURICE
DOB ?

CIT ?
201-128561*

201-005239
HMMA-12965
29 MAY 59

PAER

CONTACT OF MARGARET MALTZ AND ROBERT ROGERS, '59.

24 May 59

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 201 128 561

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. SECRET

14-00000

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

TO	ROME, FRANKFURT, [illegible]
FROM	DIRECTOR
CONF	WH 5
INFO	CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, CI/SID, FI, EE 4, SR [illegible]

ROUTING

DEFERRED

ROUTINE

PRIORITY

OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE

OUT 99321

ROME, FRAN, BRLN INFO CITE DIR 24356

LCIMPROVE/[illegible]

REF DIR 20532 (OUT 90668) (NOT SENT FRAN, BRLN)

(201-5239)

1. ALBERT MALTZ, WRITER AND MEMBER OF AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP MEXICO CITY, ON TOUR OF EUROPE WITH WIFE TRAVELLING BEHIND IRON CURTAIN AND MAY CONTACT ALFRED KAUFMAN STERN AND HIS WIFE MARTHA DODD STERN AND MAURICE AND EDITH HALPERIN AMERICAN COMMIES WHO FLED BEHIND IRON CURTAIN DURING PAST TWO YEARS.

2. SUBJECTS ARRIVE ROME 3 MAY 1430 HRS FROM TEL AVIV, TWA FLT 741. LV FOR FRAN 3 MAY 1630 HRS ITALIAN AIRLINES FLT 416. ARRIVE FRAN 2115 HRS, LV FOR BRLN 4 MAY 1350 HRS, BRITISH EUROPEAN GIBRALTAR AIRLINES FLT 57. ARRIVE BERLIN 1510 HRS. BRLN TO PRAGUE 19 MAY POSSIBLY VIA RUSSIAN JET LINE.

3. IF POSSIBLE AND FEASIBLE, REQUEST LIAISON CONDUCT BAGGAGE SEARCH AND DISCREET SURVEILLANCE.

4. MALTZ BORN 28 DEC 1908 NEW YORK. IN 1954 DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: FIVE FEET SIX ONE HALF INCHES TALL, WEIGHT 155, STOCKY, BLACK HAIR, GREY EYES, DARK COMPLEXION.

30 apr 59

FILE IN 201-128561

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RELEASING OFFICER COORDINATING OFFICERS AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

SECRET

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

ROUTING

FROM: DIRECTOR

CONF:

TO:

DEFERRED / ROUTINE / PRIORITY / OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE

PAGE TWO

OUT 99321
DIR 24356

INFO

CITE DIR

5. ROME: NOTE ITINERARY CHANGE FROM REF.

END OF MESSAGE

WHD Comment: Stated MALTZ would be in ROME 4 days. Requested baggage search and surveillance.

EE/W7/MR. DUNWOODY (BY PHONE)

WE/ITALY

SR/CS/P/MR. POTOCKI (BY PHONE)

COORDINATING OFFICERS

C/WE

RELEASING OFFICER

C/WHD

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

SECRET

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

Copy No.

OMHA-15692, 10 Apr 59; [redacted]/SYMPATHIZER/LCMAYFOWL; Anna SEBORER - transmittal of photocopies of passport, pocket notebook, letters, photographs, etc.

The notebook belonging to Anna Sparer SEBORER was photographed as of 8 April 1959 and contained the following address:

Prof. Maurice Halperin
Kutuzovsky Prospect 13
House #A Apt 127
Moscow G-248

10 Apr 59
201-128561

14-00000

FILE NO. 201-5237

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

201-128561

SECRET

ORIG : T.A. GOSS
UNIT : WH
EXT : 2555
DATE : 6 APRIL 1959

TO : THE HAGUE, ROME
FROM : DIRECTOR
CONF : WH 5
INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, CI/SIG, FI, FI/INT, SR 4, WE 4, S/C 2

ROUTING			
1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

RI FILING (check one): No CS Record Value. Destroy. / RI file this copy as indicated / Branch copy filed as indicated
RE Tabular (check one): Marked / None required
Signature:

DEFERRED | APR 7 19 04 59
X ROUTINE | REC'D CABLE SECT.
PRIORITY | INITIALS
OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE | INITIALS

OUT 20603

TO HAGU, ROME INFO MEXI CITE DIR 20532

LCDUROVE

1. ALBERT MALTZ, WRITER AND MEMBER OF AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP MEXICO CITY, ON TOUR OF EUROPE WITH WIFE TRAVELLING BEHIND IRON CURTAIN AND MAY CONTACT ALFRED KAUFMAN STERN AND HIS WIFE MARTHA DODD STERN AND MAURICE AND EDITH HALPERIN AMERICAN COMMIES WHO FLED BEHIND IRON CURTAIN DURING PAST TWO YEARS.

2. DEPARTING MONTREAL FOR AMSTERDAM 15 APRIL AND WILL REMAIN UNTIL 20 APRIL.

3. ON 3 MAY WILL ARRIVE ROME FROM TEL AVIV AND REMAIN UNTIL 7 MAY.

4. IF POSSIBLE AND FEASIBLE, REQUEST LIAISON CONDUCT BAGGAGE SEARCH AND SURVEILLANCE.

5. MALTZ BORN 28 DEC 1908 NEW YORK. IN 1954 DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: FIVE FEET SIX ONE HALF INCHES TALL, WEIGHT 155, STOCKY, BLACK HAIR, GREY EYES, DARK COMPLEXION.

END OF MESSAGE

COORDINATION:
WE/2 ____
WE/4 ____
CI/SCV/SAT ____
SR/CO/CE MR. KNOLES (BY PHONE)
CI/SIG/OPS (BY PHONE)

ROUTING	INITIAL
RI/AN	
RI/TY	
DESTROY	
RI/FI	

C/WH
RELEASING OFFICER

KING, C/WHD
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

SECRET

FORM 1389a

 Copy No.

7 Apr 59
201-128561

14-00000

WH/3/mex

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION
	RI FILE NO.
	3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. / 4. DATE
	7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM / 8. DATE OF INFO. / 9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST / 6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN / 11. DATE

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14. HALPEDIR PCFR

HALPERIN, MAURICE
DOB ? .

201-005239
DIR -20532
06 APR 59

PCFR

CIT USA
201-128561*

AMERICAN COMMIE.
MAY BE CONTACTED BY ALBERT MALTZ /201-5239/ WHO IS ON TOUR OF EUROPE WITH WIFE AND TRAVELLING BEHIND IRON CURTAIN.

6 Apr 59

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 201 128 561

FORM 9-57 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS. SECRET (7-46)

14-00000

MEXI 3532 (IN 34979), 21 MARCH 1959

On 18 March 1959, Anna Sparer SEBORER told Mrs. Albert MALTZ that she had written Mrs. Maurice HALPERIN telling her not to bother answering but "just to leave the information for me." MALTZ had heard from HALPERIN and had "the address" for Anna. SOURCE: LIFEAT (B), 23 Feb to 18 Mar. ODENVY dissem.

21 Mar 59
201-128561

14-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM: WH/R

NO. CSCI-3/753,928

DATE 23 JAN 1959

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. WH/CRO			MG	0 HALPERIN, Maurice Hyman
2. WH/3/Mexico/PNelson		21 Jan	PGN	
3. C/WH/3/Mexico			JB	
4. C/WH/3			JB	
5.				
6. WH/CE/Sims	22 Jan.	22	LBS	
7. CI/Brown			B	thermofax copy attached for your retention - PGN S/D
8. CI/LIA	27 JAN 1959		AAN	
9.				
10. RID/AN			uc	
11.				
12. WH/3/mx 2/14 R.H				
13.				
14. RID/TY			Cm	
15. RID/FI				

D.D

28 JAN 1959

ABSTRACT INDEX 201-128561

DATE

FORM 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS 1 DEC 56 ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

SECRET NOFORN

CONTINUED CONTROL

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Maurice Hyman HALPERIN

1. Reference is made to our teletyped message of 24 November 1958 and to previous correspondence concerning Subject's travel with his wife from Mexico, through western Europe, to Prague, Czechoslovakia.

2. Enclosed for your information is a copy of a report, from an official Swiss source, of Subject's activities in Switzerland from 15 October 1958 to 10 November. Also enclosed are photocopies of letters from Subject and his wife to members of the family in the United States.

3. The David EFRON mentioned in both the official Swiss report and Subject's letters was described by a usually reliable source on 18 August 1947 as an Argentine citizen who was a Communist Party member of long standing; under cover of his International Labor Organization (ILO) assignments EFRON was touring Latin America to assess the Communist position and strength within the labor framework of each country visited. Another usually reliable source reported in February 1951 that EFRON had been a specialist in Latin American affairs for the ILO until the fall of 1947, and that he had been repeatedly reported as a Communist and closely associated with Vicente LOMBARDO Toledano, president of the Confederacion de los Trabajadores de America Latina (CTAL) and secretary-general of the Partido Popular (PP - Marxist Party of Mexico). A David EFRON, mentioned in your reports of 23 June 1952 and 21 January 1952, appears to be identical with EFRON.

4. This information is from a usually reliable and highly sensitive source and should not be disseminated further.

CSCI-3/753,048

Enclosures:
1 - Report
2 - Photocopies of letters

SECRET NOFORN CONTINUED CONTROL

201-127561

14-00000

SECRET NOFORN CONTINUED CONTROL

WH/3/P. G. Nelson:as 14 January 1959

Distribution:
Orig. and 1 - Addressee
1 - RI w/att.
1 - CI/R&A
1 - CI/ICD CI/SID
1 - RQM/RE
1 - CI/CIA
1 - WH/3/MEX
1 - WH/3/MEX/Subject

Based on: ESBA-7838
ESBA-7766
TPL-137 (Aug '47)
HSBW-2697 (Feb '51)

Project Cryptonym: INANITION

SECRET NOFORN CONTINUED CONTROL

As a supplement to bits of information hitherto orally transmitted here is a summarized account on the movements and activities of

HALPERIN Maurice, alias PASTOR Daniel, born 3.3.1906, US citizen, economist, married to Edith; domiciled Medellin 36-9, Mexico 7, D.F.

during his sojourn in Switzerland from 9 October to 10 November 1958:

On 15 October subject and his wife arrived by air from LISBON at the Hotel "Schweizerhof" in ZURICH. On 18 October he and his wife took the 1320 H. train to GENEVA, where they stayed at the Hotel "Bernina". On 19 October, 1700 - 1900 H., he visited

EFRON David, born 1.9.1904, citizen of ARGENTINE, Conseillor with the ILO in GENEVA, domiciled Avenue Andre Gide 2, CHENE-BOUGERIES/GENEVA.

On 20 October at GENEVA he inquired at a local travel agency for the possibilities of a flight from ZURICH to PRAGUE. On that day the HALPERIN's traveled by train (leaving GENEVA at 1245 H) to ZURICH, where they occupied a room at the "Schweizerhof" again. At 1830 H. subject visited the information office of the Zurich main station to learn about train connections for PRAGUE and for LUGANO. On 21 October, in answer to a telephone call, he visited the Czech Consulate General in ZURICH, where he stayed from 0940 - 1115 H. At 1630 H. he went to consult the "Swissair" information desk at the main station. He stated that he possessed a flight-ticket Mexico-Lisbon-Zurich-Tel-Aviv, but had no definite booking so far and wanted his luggage to be stored at Kloten airport for the time being. He then mailed letters to

1) Mr. David C. HALPERIN, 5411 South University Ave., CHICAGO/ Ill.;
2) Mr. Theodore HALPERIN & family, 22, Kahler Ave., MILTON/ Mass.;
3) Rabbi & Mrs. Hillel CAMERAN, 4 de Kalb Place, MORRISTOWN/ New Jersey;
4) Mrs. Annie FRISCH, 17 Beach Road, LYNN/ Massachusettes;

Letters 1 - 3 are of similar contents. Photostat copies of Nr. 1 & 4 are attached.

At 1930 H. he inquired at the "Swissair" office for any communication that may have come in for him.

On 22 October Subject negotiated with the KLM airtravel office for cancelling of his 2 flight tickets to Tel-Aviv and refunding.

On 23 October at 0925 H. he inquired at the information office of the Federal Railways about train connections to PARIS and fares. At 1025 H. he entered the Czech Consulate General, but reappeared in the street 3 minutes later.

As of 23 October HALPERIN had made three telephone calls: one to GERBER, Arlesheim/Basel, [illegible]str. 14, one to Carlo IGELI A.G., Zurich, home in Kuesnacht; and one to SCHMID, Zurich. All of the above are either timber and lumber importers or dealers.

On 24 October the couple visited the Czech Consulate General at 1025 H. where they remained for 25 minutes. At 1110 H. they went to the snack bar of the Zurich University. HALPERIN then visited for 30 minutes the Seminary for social economics, commercial sciences and statistics. At 1515 H. HALPERIN went to a travel agency to cash a cheque of 50 $.

On 25 October HALPERIN inquired for trains departing for LUGANO and obtained various prospectus of this town. From 1025 - 1055 H. the couple called at the Czech Consulate General. On the way back they changed 200 $; at 1311 H. they left by train for LUGANO.

Up to this date the couple had not received any visitors and as far as could be ascertained had no suspicious telephone calls while staying in ZURICH. They ostensibly endeavored to cut down expenses to a minimum, taking meals in cheap restaurants or buying food to be eaten in their room at the hotel. The luggage deposited at Kloten airport was discreetly searched. The personal belongings were of rather poor quality. A list showed that they had sold furniture and household goods prior to their departure from Mexico. Amongst various articles there were also two pocket editions of dictionnaries in Chinese and Russian. All this and their demeanour seemed to indicate that the couple plan to settle definitely in the East.

At 1625 H. of 25 October the couple arrived at LUGANO, where they rented a room at the hotel garni "LUX" for 3 or 4 days.

On 26 October they went on an excursion to the Monte Bre. At 1730 H. of that day HALPERIN inquired at the main post office for the telephone number of a certain Alfred STERN in PRAGUE. No such extension was found in the directory, however.

On 27 October they made an outing to Cassarate and Campione and back to LUGANO.

On 28 October HALPERIN again went to the telephone exchange at 0915 H. where he asked to be connected with Lazaro PENA in PRAGUE, Nr. 67856. The partner in PRAGUE being absent, the call was postponed to the afternoon; it went through at 1640 H. and a certain Mr. STEIN answered the call on the number indicated. HALPERIN talked in Spanish, announcing himself as Professor Maurizio HALPERIN from Mexico. He explained that he was a friend of LOMBARDO, with whom they (the partners on the phone) had accidentally met last year at the shop of Dr. Berta ARENARES. At present he (HALPERIN) was staying in LUGANO and waiting for the visa to go to PRAGUE. There he would like to find his American friends, the STERN family, whom his partner should also know. He then wanted to know when LOMBARDO would arrive in PRAGUE from MEXICO.

(probable identities:
PENA, Lasaro: Trade Union Secretary of CTC: vice-president of Cuban C.P. & member Executive Council of WFC.
LOMBARDO, Vincente, b. 16.7.1894, Mexican citizen, dom. Mexico-City, Artistas, Villa Obregon 51; Trade Union leader; member of WFC; member of presidium
Dr. ARENARES, Berta: no record.)

On 29 October the HALPERIN's left LUGANO at 0904 H. by train for ZURICH. During their sojourn at LUGANO no contacts of the couple with strangers were made; they went for walks at random in town or in the vicinity, bought papers and periodicals by the dozen, but did not receive any mail or telephone calls.

At 1253 H. of 29 October they arrived in ZURICH, went to the Hotel "Schweizerhof" and later to the Czech Consulate General. At 1550 H. subject inquired at the KLM airline agency about refunding for the tickets to Tel-Aviv, but the agency had not received directions from Amsterdam yet.

On 30 October the couple again went to the Czech Consulate General at 1035 H. and remained there for 75 minutes. At 1215 H. HALPERIN inquired at the Kuoni Travel Agency about tourist visas to Prague and was given the necessary forms to fill in. These he returned to the agency at 1410 H. together with the passports. At 1715 H. he mailed two letters to

Mr. David C. HALPERIN, 5411 South University Ave., CHICAGO/ Ill.
Rabbi & Mrs. Hillel CARDMAN, 4 de Falb Place, MORRISTOWN/ N. J.

Photostat copies (numbered 5 & 6) of the contents are attached.

On 31 October the HALPERIN's moved from Hotel "Schweizerhof" to the cheaper hotel "Limmathof". On this day they finally received the requested refund by the KLM airline's office.

Monday, 10 November the requested tourist visas were issued to the HALPERIN's, valid for 6 days and including Hotel reservations for 5 days at Sw.Frs. 23. - per person. They immediately departed by train and left Switzerland via Buchs/rail at 1524 H. for Austria, traveling on 2nd. class tickets ZURICH-PRAGUE return.

In the period of 31 October to 10 November the couple did not make or receive any telephone calls and had no visitors, nor did they call on anybody.

19 November 1958.

23 Jan 59

 201-128561

14-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM: WH/3

NO. CSCI-3/752,786

DATE ~~31 December 1958~~ 14 Jan 59

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. WH/CHO				
2. WH/3/P.Nelson		6 Jan		
3. WH/CA				
4. ~~C/WH/3~~	7 Jan 19[illegible]			
5.				
6. WH/FI/Sims	7 Jan	7		
7. CI/Brown				
8. CI/Liaison 1028 J	12 JAN 1959			
9.				
10. RID/AN			dec	
11.				
12.				14 JAN 1959
13.				
14. RID/TY				ABSTRACT / INDEX
15. RID ~~/FI~~				DATE

FORM 1 DEC 56 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTROLLED CONTROL

1959

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S.J. Papich

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Maurice Hyman HALPERIN

1. Reference is made to our CSCI-3/752,585, dated 16 December 1958, and to other correspondence concerning Subject, an American Communist who was living in Mexico, but who is, with his wife, now in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

2. Enclosed for your information are photocopies of the following correspondence sent to him at his home: Medellin 636, Apartment 9, Mexico, D.F.:

a. Letter, dated 5 August 1958, from Maurice H. SAVAL, of the Maurice H. SAVAL Insurance Company, 22 Batterymarch Street, Boston 9, Massachusetts, in which SAVAL renews what was evidently an old friendship.

b. Letter, postmarked 18 August 1958, from Subject's mother, in Boston, which contains family news.

c. Letter, postmarked 24 August 1958, from Ted HALPERIN, at 22 Kohler Avenue, Fulton 87, Massachusetts, in which he mentions family matters, his father's illness, and that Subject's son, David, will be visiting them soon.

d. Letter, postmarked 25 August 1958, from RABINOWITZ & BOUDIN, Attorneys at Law, 25 Broad Street, New York 4, New York, reducing Subject's fee due for professional

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTROLLED CONTROL

services to $300.00. (It is probable that those professional services dealt with Subject's United States passport.)

e. Letter, postmarked 27 August 1958, from Paul BARAN, Stanford University, Stanford, California, commenting on an economic study of Latin America which Subject is preparing.

3. This correspondence was obtained from a usually reliable and highly sensitive source and should not be disseminated outside your Bureau.

CSCI-3/752,786

5 Enclosures, as noted

Pawlsen
WH/3/Mexico/P.Nelson: kc 31 December 1958

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 - RI (201-128561)
1 - CI/LIA
1 - RQM/RE
1 - CI/R&A
1 - WH/3/Mexico
1 - WH/R
1 - WH/3/Mex/Subject

Based on: HMMA-11731 ✓

Project Cryptonym: LIBIGHT

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION			
Maurice HALPERIN	RI FILE NO.	05	2	5/3
	DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. ESZA -1611		DATE 25 Dec 58	
	SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION	
ANALYST / DATE PROCESSED	DISSEMINATED IN		DATE	

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Three cases on HALPERIN stay in Sovietz., dated
23 October 1958
27 October 1958
6 November 1958

ESZA-1611 classified to: 68-2-5/3

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 201 128 561

FORM NO. 867 REPLACES FORM 867, 1 AUG 54 AND FORM 137 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.
1 MAY 58

SECRET

(7-46)

UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM: WH/3

NO. CSCI-3/752,587

DATE 16 December 1958

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. WH/CRO				
2. WH/3/Mex/P.Nelson		9 Dec		
3. WH/CA				
4. ~~C/WH/3~~	10 DEC 1958			
5.				
6. WH/FI/Sims	10 Dec	10		
7. CI/Brown				
8. CI/Liaison 1028 J	15 DEC 1958			
9.				
10. RID/AN			dec	
11.				
12.				16 DEC 1958
13.				201-128561
14. RID/TY				ABSTRACT ... DATE
15. RID/FI				

FORM 1 DEC 56 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

14-00000

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

[illegible] 1958

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Jane Constance ROGERS

Correspondence From Jane Constance Rogers To Maurice Halperin

1. Reference is made to our CSCI-3/751,016, dated 12 August 1958, and to previous correspondence concerning Subject and her correspondence with American Communists living in Mexico.

2. Enclosed for your information are photocopies of an envelope from Subject, 56 Seventh Avenue, New York 11, New York, addressed to Maurice HALPERIN, Medellin 36-9, Mexico, D.F.; and a letter, contained in the envelope, bearing the salutation, "Dear Celia." ("Celia" is probably Celia OPPENHEIM, wife of Kurt Leopold OPPENHEIM, who, as was reported to your Bureau in our teletyped message of 12 September 1958, was hiding out in a hotel during the wave of arrests of American Communists living in Mexico.) The contents of the letter are summarized as follows:

> Subject mentions that she is glad that Celia saw "Tess and Bruno," and discussed with them the hardships and worry suffered "by you and all our friends." She says that A.A.'s main interest has to do with Sr. PONTON. ("A.A." probably refers to Abraham Aarun HELLER, who visited Mexico with Subject for three months during the winter of 1957-58. "Sr. PONTON" possibly refers to Luis SANCHEZ Ponton, a Mexican lawyer concerned with the Morton SOBELL case.)
>
> Subject also mentions that her planned trip to Mexico during the coming winter is not certain unless they (she would probably be traveling again with HELLER) could find an inexpensive apartment.

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

8201-231257

201-128561

CS COPY

SECRET/ CONTINUED CONTROL

3. This correspondence was obtained from a usually reliable and highly sensitive source and should not be disseminated outside your Bureau. Photocopies of this correspondence have been furnished the representative of your Bureau in Mexico City, with a request for any information available on "Tess and Bruno."

CSCI-3/752,587

Enclosures: 1 envelope containing photocopies of the envelope and letter, as described above

WH/3/Mexico/P.Nelson: kc   8 December 1958

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 - RI
1 - CI/R&A
1 - RQM/RE
1 - CI/LIA
1 - WH/3/Mexico
1 - WH/R

Based on: HMMA-11627 — Can not Locate 19 Dec 75

Project cryptonym: LIBIGHT   NOT in 201-231257

SECRET/ CONTINUED CONTROL

201-128561
16 Dec 58

~~201-231257~~

Dated: 14 Oct 55

Lem-Celia

14 Oct 55

Att CSCI-3752587

201-128561

14-00000

UNCLASSIFIED   INTERNAL USE ONLY   WH/3/M   CONFIDENTIAL   [X] SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM: WH/3

NO. CS CI-3/752,585

DATE 16 Dec 58 ~~December 1958~~

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. WH/CRO				
2. WH/3/Mexico/PNelson		9 Dec		
3. C/WH/3/Mexico				
4. C/WH/3	10/	/58		
5.				
6. WH/FI/Sims	10 Dec 10			
7. CI/Brown				
8. CI/Liaison 1028 J	15 DEC 1958			HALPERIN, MAURICE HYMAN.
9.				
10. RID/AN			dec	
11.				16 DEC 1958
12.				
13.				
14. RID/TY				
15. RID/FI				

201 129 561 ABSTRACT [X] INDEX

DATE 16 Dec 1958

FORM 1 DEC 56 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS [X] SECRET   CONFIDENTIAL   INTERNAL USE ONLY   UNCLASSIFIED

Liaison Continued Control

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

1? DEC 1958

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Maurice Hyman HALPERIN

1. Reference is made to our CSCI-3/752,072, dated 30 October 1958, and to other correspondence concerning Subject, an American Communist living at Medellin #36, Apartment 9, Mexico, D.F.

2. Enclosed for your information are photocopies of the following correspondence sent to him:

a. Letter, postmarked 29 September 1958, from Ted HALPERIN, at 22 Kohler Avenue, Fulton 87, Massachusetts, concerns family matters, including the illness of his father (Subject's brother), and mentions anticipation over the visit of Subject's son, David, in December.

b. Letter, postmarked 1 October 1958, from the Maurice H. Saval Insurance Company, at 22 Batterymarch Street, Boston 9, Massachusetts, concerns the renewal of Subject's life insurance policy #796864, of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

3. This correspondence was obtained from a usually reliable and highly sensitive source and should not be disseminated outside your Bureau. Photocopies of this

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

16 Dec 58
201 - 128561

correspondence have been furnished the representative of your Bureau in Mexico City.

CS CI-3/752,565

Enclosures: 2 letters, as described above

WH/3/PNelson: mif   8 December 1958

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 - RI (201-128561)
1 - CI/R&A
1 - RQM/RE
1 - CI/LIA
1 - WH/3/Mexico
1 - WH/R
1 - WH/3/Subject

Based on: HMM-A-11553 ✓

Project Cryptonym: LIBIGHT

14-00000

DISPATCH | CLASSIFICATION: SECRET | DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO.: HMMA-11731

HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 201-128561

TO: Chief, WH Division

INFO:

FROM: Chief of Station, Mexico City

DATE: 10 December 1958

SUBJECT: American Communists in Mexico, Maurice HALPERIN

X MARKED FOR INDEXING

NO INDEXING REQUIRED

INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY

ACTION REQUIRED

REFERENCE(S)

MICROFILMED DEC 15 1961 DOCUMENT MICROFILM SERVICE

1. Forwarded herewith to complete Headquarters and ODENVY records on subject are one photocopy each and film of the following letters addressed to him in Mexico City.

A. Ltr. of 25 Aug 58 from Leonard B. BOUDIN of RABINOWITZ & BOUDIN, New York attorneys, cutting HALPERIN's fee due for professional services to $300.00. (Comment: Professional services probably dealing with HALPERIN's U. S. passport.)

B. Ltr. of 27 Aug 58 from Paul BARAN, Stanford University, Calif., commenting on an economic study of Latin America which HALPERIN is preparing.

C. Ltr. of 5 Aug 58 from Maurice H. SAVAL, insurance man in Boston, Mass., who is apparently a long lost friend of Subject's. (No film)

D. Ltr. of 23 Aug 58 from Ted HALPERIN in Milton, Mass.

E. Ltr. of 18 Aug 58 from HALPERIN's mother and father in Massachusetts.

2. Source is LIBIGHT/LIMUD. No local dissemination.

Willard C. Curtis
Willard C. CURTIS

FID
FID/vps
9 December 1958

Distribution
3 Headquarters

ESCI-3/752726

10 Dec 58
201-128561

1 Att.

CS COPY

FORM 10-57 53 USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE

CLASSIFICATION SECRET

CONTINUED

PAGE NO

14-00000

Att. 1 To HMMA-11731 (NSM)

10 Dec 58

201-128561

14-00000

Bureau de Peritajes S. de R. L.

Balderas No. 31-208

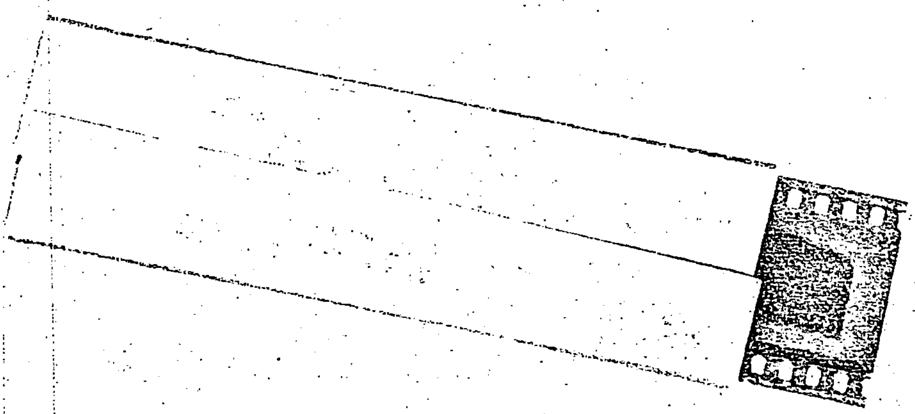
México 1, D. F.

Dr. Maurice Halperin

Medellin 36-9

Mexico

PAR AVION CORREO AEREO VIA AIR MAIL



RABINOWITZ & BOUDIN
25 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

Dr. Maurice Halperin
Medellin 36 - 9
Mexico 7, D. F.
Mexico

RABINOWITZ & BOUDIN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
25 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

August 25,

Dr. Maurice Halperin
Medellin 36-9
Mexico 7, D. F.
Mexico

Professional services $300.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

August 25, 1958

Dr. Maurice Halperin
Medellin 36 - 9
Mexico 7, D. F.

Dear Dr. Halperin:

In view of your general financial situation, I have revised downward my original estimate to you. Hence the enclosed bill. We shall ourselves pay out of this money the local counsel fee.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard B. Boudin

14-00000

Bureau de Peritajes S. de R. L.
Balderas No. 31-203
México 1, D. F.

Dr. Maurice Halperin

Medellin 36-9

Mexico

PAR AVION CORREO AEREO VIA AIR MAIL

letter from Paul BARAN

Dr.Maurice Halperin,
Medellin 36 - 9
Mexico 7,D.F.

VIA AIR MAIL

Bureau de Peritajes S. de R. L.
Balderas No. 31-208
México 1, D. F.

Dr. Maurice Halperin
Medellin 36 - Dp.to 9
Mexico

PAR AVION CORREO AEREO VIA AIR MAIL

Bureau de Peritajes S. de R. L.
Balderas No. 31-208
México 1, D. F.

Dr. M. Halperin
Medellin 3.6.9
México

PAR AVION CORREO AEREO VIA AIR MAIL

947 Mercedes Avenue,
Los Altos, California,

August 27th, 1958

[illegible] [illegible],

I am sorry [illegible] tardy in answering your letter of August [illegible] [illegible] at only yesterday [illegible] returning from Lake Tahoe where I took [illegible] for a [illegible] days vacation.

[illegible] project looks to me eminently [illegible]ible. To be sure, outlines give usually only a very tenuous idea of what eventually comes out, but with that reservation, I think, [illegible] outline promises a useful treat[illegible]. What would seem to me to be in order is [illegible] tightening up of the [illegible] cal framework. In the first place, I would [illegible], it ought to be broken down [illegible] number of groups: those countries that experience a certain degree [illegible] mic advancement (Venezuela, Argentina, Mexico, [illegible] for example); those that [illegible] kedly stagnant (Central America, Peru and [illegible]); those that have [illegible] bourgeois revolutions (Mexico); those that [illegible] [illegible] form or another (Argentina, Venezuela?) [illegible] [illegible] mi or entirely feudal state (Peru?), etc. etc. In [illegible] [illegible] "ideal type" treatment which would elucidate the stage of development reached by individual countries. The role of imperialism in all of them has to be clearly worked out: both economically, and politically. Secondly, when it comes to strictly economic analysis, I don't believe that much is gained by talking about "crisis-breeding printing press money" (V, p. [illegible]). This puts the critique of inflation on a wrong track, and relates to what I would consider "old-fashioned" economics. The trouble with inflation is not that it is intrinsically "crisis-breeding". After all, Soviet industrialization was financed to a considerable extent by inflation! The trouble with inflation is that it puts the burden of capital accumulation upon lower income groups; in capitalist countries, furthermore, it channels the accumulated capital into wrong, undesirable investments, creates opportunities for vast speculative profits, promotes luxury consumption, etc. etc. In other words, under capitalism, inflation tends to add [illegible] to injustice. If inflation, then at least it should promote useful capital [illegible] relatively modest inflation (a few % p.a. [illegible] inflation of the German 1920' variety. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which need not occupy us in the [illegible] [illegible] low inflation (accompanied by devaluation) [illegible] [illegible] tax" on the underlying populations, [illegible] [illegible] results in lopsided development.

[illegible] impression that you should concentrate on assembling as much as possible material on the volume and mode of utilization of accumulated capital, and show how these accumulations are being misused. This would permit you to analyze both the domestic structure of the economies under consideration as well as to show the impact of capital outflows due to imperialism etc.

These are my first reactions. I will be glad to go into all of [illegible] once I have more stuff to look at. You are obviously most welcome [illegible] (for what it's worth) as a reference. If the Committee chooses to consult me, I would suggest that the accent be placed on the empirical aspect of the [illegible] with the analytical part made subject to further discussion and clarification.

4-00000

I will write to Bravo very soon; I was absolutely ... ed under by various and sundry committments, and am struggling now to finish ... ings up before school starts ... end of September. And then I have a book to finish (... with Sweezy) and deadlines surround me on all sides.

With very best wishes,

Yours,

[signature]

14-00000

BOSTON
AUG 18
7:30 AM
1958
MASS. 21

SAVE THE EASY WAY
BUY U.S. BONDS
PAYROLL SAVINGS

Dr. M. Halperin
Medellin 3.6-9
Mexico 7, D. F.

Air Mail

[illegible] and Elm [illegible]

[illegible] feeling fine [illegible] and much [illegible] thanks to [illegible] and Ethel (the [illegible] good to us) took us to [illegible] Point.

I am not [illegible] since we [illegible] came [illegible] I miss [illegible]

[illegible]

Thanks [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] again [illegible] and [illegible] the trouble I have [illegible] my [illegible] know, I am not.

[illegible] Mother [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] much [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible]

14-00000

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO.: BSBA-7838

HEADQUARTERS FILE NO.:

TO: Chief, WS THRU: Chief, EE

INFO: Chief of Station, Mexico City

FROM: Chief of Station, Bern

DATE: 28 November 1958

SUBJECT: INL/INANITION/Operations
Maurice HALPERIN

ACTION REQUIRED:

RE "A-J" - (CHECK "X" ONE)
MARKED FOR INDEXING
NO INDEXING REQUIRED
XX INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY

REFERENCES:

MEXI-2596

Attached is the final summary report of the INANITIONS on the stay in Switzerland of Maurice HALPERIN and wife, who departed for Prag on 10 November 1958. Copies of letters written by HALPERIN while here are forwarded to Headquarters only.

GEORGE J. PORFRST

Enclosures:
A - INANITION Report
B - Letters written by HALPERIN

27 November 1958

Distribution:
3 - WH
2 - EE w/encls. A and B
2 - Mexico City w/encl. A
2 - Bern w/encl. A

C2CI-

28 NOV. 58
201-128561

Attachment "A" to BERA-7638

Ad y/ memo k oral of 18 Oct.58 · 509/XI/58

As a supplement to bits of information hitherto orally transmitted here is a summarised account on the movements and activities of

H A L P E R I N Maurice, alias PASTOR Daniel, born 3.3.1906, US citizen, economist, married to Edith; domiciled Medellin 36-9, Mexico 7, D.F.

during his sojourn in Switzerland from 15 October to 10 November 58:

On 15 October subject and his wife arrived by air from LISBON at the Hotel "Schweizerhof" in ZURICH. On 18 October he and his wife took the 1320 H. train to GENEVA, where they stayed at the Hotel "Bernina". On 19 October, 1700 - 1900 H., he visited

E P R O N David, born 1.9.1904, citizen of ARGENTINE, Counsellor with the ILO in GENEVA, domiciled Avenue André Gide 2, CHENE-BOUGERIES /GENEVA.

On 20 October at GENEVA he inquired at a local travel agency for the possibilities of a flight from ZURICH to PRAGUE. On that day the HALPERIN's traveled by train (leaving GENEVA at 1245 H) to ZURICH, where they occupied a room at the "Schweizerhof" again. At 1830 H. subject visited the information office of the Zurich main station to learn about train connections for PRAGUE and for LUGANO. On 21 October he visited the Czech Consulate General in ZURICH, where he stayed from 0940 - 1115 H. At 1630 H. he went to consult the "Swissair" information desk at the main station. He stated that he possessed a flight-ticket Mexico-Lisbon-Zurich-Tel-Aviv, but had no definite booking so far and wanted his luggage to be stored at Kloten airport for the time being. He then mailed letters to

1) Mr.David C. HALPERIN, 5411 South University Ave., CHICAGO /Ill.;
2) Mr. Theodore HALPERIN & family, 22, Kahler Ave., MILTON / Mass.;
3) Rabbi & Mrs. Hillel CANORAN, 4 De Kalb Place, MORRISTOWN /New Jersey;
4) Mrs. Annie FRISCH, 17 Beach Road, LYNN /Massachusettes;

./. Letters 1 - 3 are of similar contents. Photostat copies of Nr. 1 & 4 are attached.

At 1930 H. he inquires at the "Swissair" office for any communication that may have come in for him.

On 22 October subject negotiates with the KLM airtravel

./.

office for cancelling of his 2 flight tickets to Tel-Aviv and refunding.

On 23 October at 0925 H. he inquires at the information office of the Federal Railways about train connections to PARIS and fares. At 1025 H. he enters the Czech Consulate General, but reappears in the street 3 minutes later.

On 24 October the couple visit the Czech Consulate General at 1025 H, where they remain for 35 minutes. At 1110 H. they go to the snack bar of the Zurich University. HALPERIN then visits for 30 minutes the Seminary for social economics, commercial sciences and statistics. At 1515 H. HALPERIN goes to a travel agency to cash a cheque of 50 $.

On 25 October HALPERIN inquires for trains departing for LUGANO and obtains various prospectus of this town. From 1025 - 1055 H. the couple then calls at the Czech Consulate General. On the way back they changed 200 $; at 1311 H. they leave by train for LUGANO.

Up to this date the couple has not received any visitors and as far as could be ascertained had no suspicious telephone calls while staying in ZURICH. They ostensibly endeavoured to cut down expenses to a minimum, taking meals in cheap restaurants or buying food to be eaten in their room at the hotel. The luggage deposited at Kloten airport was discreetly searched. The personal belongings were of rather poor quality. A list showed that they had sold furniture and household goods prior to their departure from Mexico. Amongst various articles there were also two pocket editions of dictionnaries in Chinese and Russian. All this and their demeanour seem to indicate that the couple plan to settle definitively in the East.

At 1625 H. of 25 October the couple arrived at LUGANO, where they rented a room at the hotel garni "LUX" for 3 or 4 days.

On 26 October they went on an excursion to the Monte Bré. At 1730 H. of that day HALPERIN inquired at the main post office for the telephone number of a certain Alfred [illegible] in PRAGUE. No such extension was found in the directory, however.

On 27 October they made an outing to Cassarate and Campione and back to LUGANO.

./.

On 28 October HALPERIN again went to the telephone exchange at 0915 H. where he asked to be connected with Lazaro PENA in PRAGUE, Nr. 67836. The partner in PRAGUE being absent, the call was postponed to the afternoon; it went through at 1640 H. and a certain Mr. STEIN answered the call on the number indicated. HALPERIN talked in Spanish, announcing himself as Professor Maurisio HALPERIN from Mexico. He explained that he was a friend of LOMBARDO, with whom they (the partners on the phone) had accidentally met last year at the shop of Mr. Borta ARENARES. At present he (HALPERIN) was staying in LUGANO and waiting for the visa to go to PRAGUE. There he would like to find his friends, the STERN family, whom his partner should also know. He then wanted to know when LOMBARDO would arrive in PRAGUE from MEXICO?

(probable identities:
PENA Lazaro: Trade Union Secretary of CUBA; vice-president of Cuban C.P. & member Executive Council of WFU.
LOMBARDO Vincente, b. 16.7.1894, Mexican citizen, dom. Mexico-City, Artistas, Villa Obregon 51; Trade Union leader; member of WFU; member of presidium of Executive Committee & General Council of WFTU.
Dr. ARENARES Borta: no record.)

On 29 October the HALPERIN's left LUGANO at 0904 H. by train for ZURICH. During their sojourn at LUGANO no contacts of the couple with strangers were made; they went for walks at random in town or in the vicinity, bought papers and periodicals by the dozen, but did not receive any mail or telephone calls.

At 1253 H. of 29 October they arrived in ZURICH, went to the Hotel "Schweizerhof" and later to the Czech Consulate General. At 1550 H. subject inquired at the KLM airline agency about refunding for the tickets to Tel-Aviv, but the agency had not received directions from Amsterdam yet.

On 30 October the couple again went to the Czech Consulate General at 1035 H. and remained there for 75 minutes. At 1215 H. HALPERIN inquired at the Kuoni Travel Agency about tourist visas to Prague and was given the necessary forms to fill in. These he returned to the agency at 1410 H. together with the passports.

./.

[illegible] he mailed two letters to

Mr. David [illegible] HALPERIN, 5411 South University Ave. CHICAGO/Ill.

Rabbi & Mrs. Hillel CANCRAN, 4 de Kalb Place, MORRISTOWN /N.J.

[illegible] copies (numbered 5 & 6) of the contents are attached.

On 31 October the HALPERIN's moved from Hotel "Schweizerhof" to the cheaper hotel "Limmathof". On this day they finally received the requested refund by the KLM airline's office.

Monday, 10 November the requested tourist visas were issued to the HALPERIN'S, valid for 6 days and including Hotel reservation for 5 days at Sw.Frs. 23.- per person. They immediately departed by train and left Switzerland via Buchs/rail at 1824 H. for Austria, travelling on 2nd.class tickets ZURICH-PRAGUE return.

In the period of 31 October to 10 November the couple did not make or receive any telephone calls and had no visitors, nor did they call on anybody.

19 November 1958.

14-00000

219/RG/OLD/KUT/ [illegible]

DATE : 22 NOV 58

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING

1 MEXICO 4
2 [illegible] 5
3 6

NOV 22 1736Z 58

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : VIENNA

ACTION: EE 6

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, FI, FI/OPS, WH 4, S/C 2

Copy ESA

ROUTINE

IN 29931

TO DIR INFO CITE VIEN 4104

GROOVY GRENGULF

1. GRENGULF REPORTS THAT A MORICE (SIC) HALPIN, DOB 3 MARCH 1906 AND HIS WIFE EDITH, NEE FRISCH, DOB 6 JULY 1907, BOTH CARRYING U.S. PASSPORTS, ENTERED AUSTRIA FROM SUISSE ON 10 NOV 1958. PASSPORTS HAD CZECH VISAS. ACCORDING GRENGULF, THIS COUPLE REPORTEDLY BELONG TO CIRCLE OF ACQUAINTANCES OF ATOM SPY KLAUS FUCHS AND DURING THEIR STAY IN SUISSE WERE UNDER CLOSE SURVEILLANCE.

2. GRENGULF REPORT, SOMEWHAT CURIOUSLY WORDED, SAYS AUSTRIAN SURVEILLANCE OF COUPLE NOT CARRIED OUT HERE SINCE THEY CROSSED BORDER INTO CSR ON 11 NOV WITH U.S. PASSPORT NO. 118070, ISSUED MEXICO, IN NAME OF MAURICE AND EDITH HALPERIN, SAME BIRTH DATE AS ABOVE.

3. VIEN HAS NO TRACES, NO KNOWLEDGE THIS CASE. POSSTJTY (AS RECEIVED) ODENVY REQUESTED AUSTRIAN SURVEILLANCE.

END OF MESSAGE

X 2003 EE/PAS Nelson Pere

X8743

OUT - 97882 to FBI 24 Nov 58

22 Nov 58

201-128561

S-E-C-R-E-T

14-00000

16 MJ/SW/

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

DATE : 22 NOV 58

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : VIENNA

ACTION : WH 5

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, EE 4, S/C 2

ROUTING

1		4	
2	MEX	5	
3		6	

NOV 24 1851Z 58
ACTION CHANGE

ROUTINE

VIEN 4104 IN 29931 A

TO GROOVY GRENGULF INFO CITE

C/S COMMENT: ACTION RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS CABLE HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM EE TO WH BY MR CLARK JUNG, EE, EXT 8743, IN COORDINATION WITH MR. TOM OGDEN, WH, EXT 2555.

File:- Helperin 15201

S-E-C-R-E-T

Copy No.

14-00000

SECRET
(WHEN FILLED IN)

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Use officer designations in the "TO" column. Number each comment to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Draw a line across the sheet under each comment. Each officer should date and initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record sheet should NOT be removed from the attached RECORD document.

FROM: RI/ RI/AN

DOCUMENT NUMBER: HMMA-11553

DOCUMENT DATE: 19 Nov 58

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. WH 046 Barton		25 NOV 1958		
2.		16	28 Nov 16	
3. Brady				
4.				
5.				
6. OS/FSS		12/23/58		
7. OS/SRS/Carrier			12/23/58	
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14. RI/FI	1400L			

COMMENTS

NOTE: If a copy or attachments are removed from the attached document, note the location of the copy and/or attachment hereon. If this RECORD COPY is to be retained in the files at the Desk, call the Central File Section for permanent loan.

CI Subj

Copy Detached

RECORD COPY

CSCI- 3/752,585
to FBI

FILE TITLE: HALPERIN, MAURICE

FILE NUMBER: 201 - 128561

ENCLOSURE

ABSTRACT X 0531

DATE PROCESSED 19 Nov 1958

INDEX

FORM NO. 610a
1 OCT. 55

SECRET

DISPATCH

DISPATCH	CLASSIFICATION: SECRET	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO.: HMM-A-11553
TO: Chief, WH Division		HEADQUARTERS FILE NO.: 201-125561
INFO		
FROM: Chief of Station, Mexico City		DATE: 19 November 1958
SUBJECT: American Communists in Mexico/Maurice HALPERIN		RE: "43-3" — (CHECK "X" ONE)
		MARKED FOR INDEXING
		NO INDEXING REQUIRED
ACTION REQUIRED	X	INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK ONLY

REFERENCE(S)

SOURCE: LIBIGHT/LIMUD

1. Attached are the negatives and one set of prints of each of two letters which were addressed to Maurice HALPERIN in Mexico.

2. One letter is from a "Ted HALPERIN" and appears to be a personal, family-type letter. The second letter is from Maurice H. SAVAL and concerns an insurance policy carried by HALPERIN.

3. ODENVY has been furnished copies of this correspondence locally.

Willard C. Curtis
Willard C. CURTIS

GFB/cps

Attachment - as stated above

17 November 1958

Distribution:
3 - Hqs w/att
2 - Files

Att: [redacted] negatives to 2 2/1(...)

CS COPY

FORM 53 | CLASSIFICATION: SECRET | CONTINUED

14-00000

negative

Att to HMMA-11553

CS COPY

19 JAN 58

201-128561

14-00000

693 JW/WS

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

ORIG : M.King
UNIT : WH/3
EXT : 4456
DATE : 6 November 1958

693

TO : BUENOS AIRES, MEXICO
FROM: DIRECTOR
CONF: WH 5
INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, S/C 2

RE Filing (check one): No RS Record Value. Destroy. / RI file this copy as indicated / Branch copy filed as indicated
RE Indexing (check one): Marked / None required
Signature:

ROUTING 1 2 3 4 5 6

DEFERRED NOV 6 23 32:58
ROUTINE X REC'D CABLE SECT.
PRIORITY INITIALS
OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE INITIALS

OUT82043

TO BUEN INFO MEXI CITE DIR 49353

REF: BUEN-3666 (IN-22713) (NOT SENT MEXI)

DO NOT PASS TO BIOGENESIS INFO IN HABW-5114 THAT DORFMAN IN COMMUNICATION WITH HALPERIN.

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT: *QUERIED WHETHER FACT THAT DORFMAN IN COMMUNICATION HALPERIN COULD BE PASSED BIOGENESIS.

RI COPY

ROUTING	INITIAL
RI/AN	
RI/TY	✓
~~DESTROY~~	
~~RI/FI~~	

Return 11/3M

J. C. King, C/WHD
RELEASING OFFICER

WH/2/Arg
COORDINATING OFFICERS

~~R. K. ...~~, C/WH/3
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER
6 Nov 58

S-E-C-R-E-T

FORM 1389a REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED. Copy No.

201-128561

14-00000

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE : M 300 RLG/BM
1 NOV 58

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING

1	4
2	5
3	6

NOV 2 0114Z 58

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : BERN

ACTION: WH 5*

ROUTINE

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, FI, FI/OPS, EE 4, SR 4, S/C 2, WE 4

IN 21415

TO MEXI INFO DIR CITE BERN 3138

RE BERN 3096 (IN 17033) ** MAURICE HALPERIN + wife

1. SUBJECTS TRAVELLED ZURICH TO LUGANO 29 OCT, MADE PHONE CALL 28 OCT FROM LUGANO TO PRAG WHERE SPOKE IN SPANISH WITH FNU STEIN (PHON) AT TEL NUMBER LAZARO PENA 67856. NOT CLEAR IF PENA TEL EXCHANGE OR NAME SUBSCRIBER.

2. IN PHONE CONVERSATION IDENTIFIED SELF TO STEIN AS FRIEND OF prob VLT LOMBARDO. SAID HAD MET STEIN IN SHOP OF DR. BERTA ARENARES (prob identical w DR. BERTA ARENAL BASTAR DE OCAMPO). SAID HE WAITING IN SUISSE FOR CSR VISA, WISHED SEE STERNS IN PRAG. WHEN STEIN VAGUE ABOUT KNOWING STERNS, SUBJ ASKED IF HAD NOT SEEN THEM IN INTRAYA (PHON). THEN ASKED WHEN LOMBARDO WOULD ARRIVE PRAG, WAS TOLD HE STILL MEXICO. SUBJ PROMISED CONTACT STEIN ON ARRIVAL PRAG. ACCORDING INTERPRETERS NOTE ON PHONE TRANSCRIPT STEIN VERY GUARDED, NOT ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT PHONE CALL.

3. SUBJ RETURNED ZURICH 29 OCT, GOT PASSPORTS BACK FROM CSR CONSULATE WITHOUT VISA. NOW ATTEMPTING GET TOURIST VISAS THROUGH TRAVEL AGENCY. MOVED TO CHEAPER HOTEL, SPENDS MUCH TIME IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. INANITIONS STATE SUBJECTS RUNNING LOW ON FUNDS, MANY INDICATIONS PLAN REMAIN CSR INDEFINITELY. BELIEVE LOMBARDO MENTIONED ON PHONE IDEN WITH VINCENTE TOLEDANO LOMBARDO.

4. WILL POUCH DETAILED REPORTS.

(END OF MESSAGE)

C/S COMMENT: * ACTION UNIT DETERMINED AS THOUGH INDICATOR DYVOUR USED.
** ITINERARY MAURICE HALPERIN AND WIFE, AMERICAN COMMUNISTS.

ORIG filed in 201-3704

2 Nov 58
201-128561

CI/ICD could not identify STEIN.

EE/[illegible] could not identify INTRAYA

S-E-C-R-E-T

Copy No.

CVT-40113 X. FBI   EE/S-[illegible]   mck

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Maurice Hyman HALPERIN

1. Reference is made to our CSCI-3/751,683, dated 2 October 1958, and to other correspondence concerning Subject, an American Communist living at Medellin #36, Apartment 9, Mexico, D. F.

2. Enclosed for your information are photocopies of the following correspondence sent to Subject:

a. Letter, dated 10 August 1958, from Jane Constance ROGERS, at Mill Valley, California, mentions that she and Abraham Aaron HELLER have been at Mill Valley since 1 August. She also mentions that Albert MALTZ is in Los Angeles and that she and HELLER planned to travel through there in late August. She refers to two "youngish" lawyers from Los Angeles who came to San Francisco for a breath of "fresh air." She mentions Tim KELLY's kindness to her and HELLER at Mill Valley and that KELLY sends his love to Pablo [O'HIGGINS]. She also encloses six photographs of herself and HELLER. (CSCI-3/751,016, dated 12 August 1958, reported that ROGERS had asked HALPERIN to look for an apartment in Mexico City for her for the winter of 1958-59.)

b. Letter, dated 2 September 1958, from Martin Robert ROGERS, The Dell, Hume, Virginia, (son of Jane Constance ROGERS) queries HALPERIN about effects to be shipped when the ROGERS family goes to Mexico as immigrants. ROGERS mentions that he and his family hope to be in Mexico by 1 December "unless HASHAUSEN doesn't perform." ROGERS adds that "as a matter of fact,

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

CS COPY

we have to come anyway, and we'll enter as tourists if we can't get ready as immigrants." (Evidently a lawyer named HAMHAUSEN is arranging the entrance of the ROGERS family to Mexico. There are two brothers named HAMHAUSEN who are practicing lawyers in Mexico.)

c. Letter, dated 4 September 1958, from Martin Robert ROGERS, The Dell, Hume, Virginia, requests HALPERIN to open a box in the main post office in Mexico City for him effective 1 November.

3. This correspondence was obtained from a usually reliable and highly sensitive source and should not be disseminated outside your Bureau. Photocopies of this correspondence have been furnished the representative of your Bureau in Mexico City.

CSCI-3/752,072

Enclosures: 3 letters, as described above

WH/3/Mexico/M.King: kc 24 October 1958

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressees
1 - RI (201-128561)
1 - CI/Lia
1 - RQM/RE
1 - CI/R&A
1 - WH/3/Mexico
1 - WH/R
1 - WH/3/Subj: HALPERIN
1 - WH/3/Subj: ROGERS

Based on: HMMA-11113

Project Cryptonym: LIBIGHT

14-00000

SECRET
(WHEN FILLED IN)

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Use officer designations in the "TO" column. Number each comment to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Draw a line across the sheet under each comment. Each officer should date and initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record sheet should NOT be removed from the attached RECORD document.

FROM: RI/

DOCUMENT NUMBER DBF -12369

DOCUMENT DATE 29 Oct 58

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. CI STAFF		31 OCT 1958		
2. DC/CI				
3. CI/SID				
4. WH/FI/CE		8 Dec	8	
5. Mexico		9 Dec	9	
6.				
7. SPS		11 Dec 1958		
8. WE/2		7 JAN 1959	59	
9. CI/ICD		JAN 8 1959	JAN 16 1959	
10. CI				
11.				
12.				PM
13. RI/AN		20 JAN 1959		
14. RI/FI	1400L			

COMMENTS

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DEFERRED

FILE TITLE

FILE NUMBER

ENCLOSURE

ABSTRACT 8451

DATE PROCESSED

INDEX

FORM NO. 610a
1 OCT. 55

SECRET

DBF / 2369

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-424134

Date: October 28, 1958

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: EDITH FRISCH HALPERIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

Records of the Passport Division, Department of State, revealed that captioned individual was issued a passport in August, 1958, at the American Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico. Regarding her travel plans, she had previously stated she intended to depart from Mexico on July 12, 1958, for proposed travel to Europe and the Middle East for the purpose of business and pleasure. However, on August 27, 1958, the American Embassy advised the Department of State that at the time a passport was issued to the subject she refused to give specific travel data but stated she expected to travel to Israel, returning via Belgium to visit the World's Fair at Brussels and would probably stop at intervening points.

Information concerning Halperin has previously been furnished to the recipients of this letter. No investigation is requested since this matter is being handled through the appropriate Legal Attaches. It

14-00000

DBF 12369

Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey

would be appreciated, however, if this Bureau is furnished any pertinent information concerning Halperin which may come to the attention of the Department of State or the Central Intelligence Agency while she is outside the United States.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

14-00000

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE : 165 JB/SW/SIT
22 OCT 58

ROUTING
1 5 | 4
2 | 5
3 | 6

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : BERN

ACTION: WH 5 *

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, CI/SP, FI, FI/OPS, EE 4, NEA 4, SR 4, WE 4, S/C2

OCT 22 1528Z 58

ROUTINE

IN 17033

TO (PRIORITY) MEXI INFO DIR TELA LISB CARA CITE BERN 3096

RE BERN 3089 (IN 16287) **

LIAISON REPORTS SUBJECTS RETURNED ZURICH 21 OCT. SPENT HOUR AND HALF CSR CONSULATE ZURICH, CANCELLED RESERVATIONS TO TEL AVIV, SCHEDULED LEAVE FOR PRAG VIA AUSTRIA BY RAIL 23 OCT. LIAISON PLANS EITHER SEARCH EFFECTS CLANDESTINELY IN HOTEL OR THROUGH CUSTOMS CHECK AT BORDER.

END OF MESSAGE

S/C COMMENT: *RELAY OF THIS CABLE TO TELA HAS BEEN STOPPED BY WASH SIGNAL CENTER. A RELAY REQUEST OF FORM 12 IS REQUIRED TO EFFECT RELAY.

C/S COMMENT: *ACTION UNIT DETERMINED AS THOUGH INDICATOR DYVOUR USED.

**MAURICE HALPERIN AND WIFE, AMERICAN COMMUNISTS, ARRIVED ZURICH FROM LISBON 15 OCT. TRAVELLED GENEVA 15-18 OCT. EXPECTED RETURN ZURICH 20 OCT. SUBJECTS UNDER DISCREET INANITION SURVEILLANCE.

To FBI as OUT-86967

22 Oct 58
201-128561

S-E-C-R-E-T

14-00000

501/RLG/[illegible]

ORIG : M.King
UNIT : WH/3/M
EXT : 4456
DATE : 21 October 1958

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

TO : FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FROM : ~~DIRECTOR~~ CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CONF : WH 5

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, CI/SP, FI, FI/OPS, EE 4, SR 4, WE 4, S/C 2

	DEFERRED	PRIORITY	INITIALS
X	ROUTINE	OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE	INITIALS

OUT 86432

TO INFO CITE DIR

NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

FROM : PORTUGAL, LISBON; SWITZERLAND, BERN

DATE OF INFO: 15 - 20 OCTOBER 1958

SUBJECT : TRAVEL OF MAURICE HYMAN HALPERIN AND WIFE, AMERICAN COMMUNISTS

REFERENCE : OUR TELETYPE MESSAGE OF 18 OCTOBER 1958

1. THE PORTUGUESE INTERNATIONAL POLICE HAVE REPORTED THAT MAURICE HYMAN HALPERIN AND HIS WIFE, EDITH FRISCH HALPERIN, AMERICAN COMMUNISTS WHO ARE SUSPECTED OF BEING SOVIET AGENTS, LEFT LISBON FOR ZURICH ON 15 OCTOBER 1958 VIA SWISSAIR AND INDICATED THAT THEIR DESTINATION WAS TEL AVIV. HALPERIN CARRIED U.S. PASSPORT NO. 118071, WHICH WAS ISSUED IN MEXICO ON 26 AUGUST 1958.

2. AN OFFICIAL SWISS SOURCE REPORTED THAT HALPERIN AND HIS WIFE ARRIVED AT ZURICH FROM LISBON ON 15 OCTOBER AND STAYED AT THE HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF UNTIL 18 OCTOBER, WHEN THEY TRAVELED TO GENEVA. THEY EXPECTED TO RETURN TO ZURICH ON 20 OCTOBER.

FIELD DISTRIBUTION: NONE

(END OF MESSAGE)

ABOVE INFO BASED ON:
LISB-1333 (IN-16129)
BERN-3089 (IN-16287)

WE/Portugal (by telephone)
EE/Switzerland (by telephone)

COORDINATING OFFICERS

22 Oct 58
201-128561

CI [signature]
RELEASING OFFICER

S-E-C-R-E-T

[signature]
WH/R/CE
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

662 ER/

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

ORIG : Charles W. ... rson
UNIT : WH/FI
EXT : 3255
DATE : 21 October 1958 662

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING

OCT 22 22 3 2 58
DIR CABLE SECT.

TO : MEXICO CITY

FROM : DIRECTOR

CONF : WH 5

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, FI, FI/OPS, S/C 2

	DEFERRED	PRIORITY	INITIALS
X	ROUTINE	OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE	INITIALS

OUT56697

TO MEXI INFO CITE DIR

46933

REFS MEXI 2592
MEXI 2596

1. PLEASE NOTE DEPARTURE OF KEY AMERICAN COMMUNIST HALPERIN RAISES QUESTION RE DATE OF PROCUREMENT OF INFORMATION.

2. TO MEET ANY POSSIBLE CRITICISM HERE PLEASE ADVISE WAS LOCAL ODENVY TARDY IN PROCESSING? WHY WAS LIFEAT CONTACT OF 29 SEPTEMBER NOT REPORTED PRIOR 17 OCTOBER?

END OF MESSAGE

CS COMMENT: * IN 15827, STATED THAT MAURICE HALPERIN WAS CONTACTING ANN SEBORER RE KLM FLT TO LISBOA VIA SAN JOSE, CURACAO, CARACAS. INTERESTED IN KNOWING IF RESERVATIONS COULD BE OBTAINED WITH SHORT NOTICE.
** IN 15475.

C/CI

22 Oct 58

WH/III/MEXICO

201-128561

COORDINATING OFFICERS

J. C. KING, CWH
RELEASING OFFICER

S-E-C-R-E-T

R. N. DAHLGREN, CWH/III
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

14-00000

000 ER/WS

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING

1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

DATE : 20 OCT 58

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : BERN

ACTION: WH 5*

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, CI/SP, FI, FI/OPS, EE 4, SR 4, WE 4, S/C 2

OCT 21 0338Z 58

ROUTINE

IN 16287

TO MEXI INFO DIR TELA LISB CARA CITE BERN 3089

RE MEXI 2596 (IN 15475)***

SUBJECTS ARRIVED ZURICH FROM LISBON 15 OCT, STAYED ZURICH HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF 15 TO 18 OCT, WHEN TRAVELLED GENEVA. EXPECTED RETURN ZURICH 20 OCT. THEY UNDER DISCREET INANITION SURVEILLANCE:

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENTS:

*ACTION UNIT DETERMINED AS THOUGH INDICATOR DTVOUR USED.

**RELAY OF THIS CABLE TO TELA HAS BEEN STOPPED BY WASH SIGNAL CENTER. A RELAY REQUEST ON FORM 12 IS REQUIRED TO EFFECT RELAY.

***REQUESTED SURVEILLANCES WHERE POSSIBLE AND REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF MAURICE HALPERIN AND WIFE AMERICAN COMMUNISTS SUSPECTED SOVIET AGENT WHO LEFT MEXICO CITY FOR CURACAO LISBON ON 13 OCT.

21 Oct 58
201-129561 ✓

S-E-C-R-E-T

14-00000

293 DMCL/...

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE : 21 OCT 1958

S E C R E T

ROUTING

1	4
2	5
3	6

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : LISBON

ACTION : ... (MR. SULC ... DIV NOTIFIED 1900-20 OCT 58)

INFO : CI, CI/ S, CI/IC, CI/SP, FI, FI/OPS, EE ., SR ., WE ., S/C 2

PRIORITY

IN16129

TO DIR BERN TELA* INFO CARA MEXI CITE LISB 1333
ZURI

LCIMPROVE

REF: MEXI 2596 (IN 15475) **

MAURICE HALPERIN AND WIFE, EDITH DEPARTED FOR ZURI FROM LISB 15 OCT. VIA SWISSAIR. INDICATED DESTINATION TEL AVIV. HALPERIN CARRYING AMERICAN PASSPORT 118071 ISSUED MEXI 26 AUGUST 58.

END OF MESSAGE

*WASH S/C NOTE: RELAY OF THIS CABLE TO TELA HAS BEEN STOPPED BY WASH SIGNAL CENTER. A RELAY REQUEST ON FORM 12 REQUIRED TO EFFECT RELAY.

C/S COMMENT: **HALPERINS ON WAITING LIST SWISS AIR FROM LISBON TO ZURICH FOR 15 OCT.

*ACTION UNIT DETERMINED AS THOUGH INDICATOR DYVOUR USED.

20 Oct 58
201-128561

S E C R E T

14-00000

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE : 22 OCT 58

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : BERN

ACTION: WH 5 *

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, CI/SP, FI, FI/OPS, EE 4, NEA 4, SR 4, WE 4, S/C 2

ROUTING

OCT 22 15282 58

ROUTINE

IN 17033

TO (PRIORITY) MEXI INFO DIR TELA LISB CARA CITE BERN 3096

RE BERN 3089 (IN 16287) **

LIAISON REPORTS SUBJECTS RETURNED ZURICH 21 OCT. SPENT HOUR AND HALF CSR CONSULATE ZURICH, CANCELLED RESERVATIONS TO TEL AVIV, SCHEDULED LEAVE FOR PRAG VIA AUSTRIA BY RAIL 23 OCT. LIAISON PLANS EITHER SEARCH EFFECTS CLANDESTINELY IN HOTEL OR THROUGH CUSTOMS CHECK AT BORDER.

END OF MESSAGE

S/C COMMENT: *RELAY OF THIS CABLE TO TELA HAS BEEN STOPPED BY WASH SIGNAL CENTER. A RELAY REQUEST OF FORM 12 IS REQUIRED TO EFFECT RELAY.

C/S COMMENT: *ACTION UNIT DETERMINED AS THOUGH INDICATOR DYVOUR USED.

**MAURICE HALPERIN AND WIFE, AMERICAN COMMUNISTS, ARRIVED ZURICH FROM LISBON 15 OCT. TRAVELLED GENEVA 15-18 OCT. EXPECTED RETURN ZURICH 20 OCT. SUBJECTS UNDER DISCREET INANITION SURVEILLANCE.

S-E-C-R-E-T

14-00000

HALPERIN, Maurice
22-13234

ORIG : [illegible]
UNIT : [illegible]
EXT : [illegible]
DATE : 22 October 1958

501

TO : FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FROM : [illegible] CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CONF : WH 5

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, FI, FI/OPS, EE 4, S/C 2
NCA 4, SR 4

ROUTINE

OUT 86867

TO INFO CITE

NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

FROM : SWITZERLAND, BERN

DATE OF INFO : 21 OCTOBER 1958

SUBJECT : TRAVEL OF MAURICE HYMAN HALPERIN AND WIFE, AMERICAN COMMUNISTS

REFERENCE : OUR TELETYPE MESSAGE OF 21 OCTOBER 1958

AN OFFICIAL SWISS SOURCE HAS REPORTED THAT MAURICE HYMAN HALPERIN AND HIS WIFE, EDITH FRISCH HALPERIN, AMERICAN COMMUNISTS WHO ARE SUSPECTED OF BEING SOVIET AGENTS, RETURNED TO ZURICH FROM GENEVA ON 21 OCTOBER 1958, SPENT AN HOUR AND A HALF AT THE CZECH CONSULATE IN ZURICH, CANCELLED THEIR RESERVATIONS TO TEL AVIV, AND WERE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE ZURICH FOR PRAGUE VIA AUSTRIA BY RAIL ON 23 OCTOBER.

FIELD DISTRIBUTION: NONE

END OF MESSAGE

ABOVE INFO BASED ON: BERN-3096 (IN-17053)

CI

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION [illegible]

Copy No.

14-00000

HALPERIN Maurice

592 SD/ATF/

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

22-10-58

ORIG : STEPHEN MILLETT
UNIT : CI/SPD
EXT : 2831
DATE : ~~22 OCTOBER 1958~~ 592

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING

1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

TO : TEL AVIV

FROM: DIRECTOR

CONF: C/CI/SP 3

INFO : COP, S/C 2

PRECEDENCE			
X	DEFERRED	OCT 22 21 00 25Z	
	ROUTINE	REC'D CABLE SECT.	
	PRIORITY	INITIALS	
	OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE	INITIALS	

OUT86312

TO TELA INFO CITE DIR 46838

RYBAT [redacted]

REF DIR 46607 (OUT 86097) *

21 OCT SUBJ CANCELLED RESERVATIONS TO TELA. NOW [redacted] SCHEDULED LEAVE FOR PRAGUE VIA AUSTRIA BY RAIL 23 OCT.

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT: *HALPERIN HAD ARRIVED ZURICH FROM LISB 15 OCT VIA SWISSAIR. INDICATED DESTINATION TELA.

Doewoolige

Mary Finck
NE/ISR

Stephen Millett
STEPHEN MILLETT, C/CI/SPD

COORDINATING OFFICERS

S-E-C-R-E-T

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED. Copy No.

14-00000

201/REG

CSIG : M.King
UNIT : WH/3/M
EXT : 4456
DATE : 21 October 1958

TO : FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FROM : ~~DIRECTOR~~ CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CONF : WH 5

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, CI/SP, FI, FI/OPS, EE 4, SR 4, WE 4, S/C 2

S-E-C-R-E-T

DEFERRED | PRIORITY | INITIALS
X ROUTINE | OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE | INITIALS

OUT 86432

TO | INFO | CITE DIR

NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

FROM : PORTUGAL, LISBON; SWITZERLAND, BERN

DATE OF INFO: 15 - 20 OCTOBER 1958

SUBJECT : TRAVEL OF MAURICE HYMAN HALPERIN AND WIFE, AMERICAN COMMUNISTS

REFERENCE : OUR TELETYPE MESSAGE OF 18 OCTOBER 1958

1. THE PORTUGUESE INTERNATIONAL POLICE HAVE REPORTED THAT MAURICE HYMAN HALPERIN AND HIS WIFE, EDITH FRISCH HALPERIN, AMERICAN COMMUNISTS WHO ARE SUSPECTED OF BEING SOVIET AGENTS, LEFT LISBON FOR ZURICH ON 15 OCTOBER 1958 VIA SWISSAIR AND INDICATED THAT THEIR DESTINATION WAS TEL AVIV. HALPERIN CARRIED U.S. PASSPORT NO. 118071, WHICH WAS ISSUED IN MEXICO ON 26 AUGUST 1958.

2. AN OFFICIAL SWISS SOURCE REPORTED THAT HALPERIN AND HIS WIFE ARRIVED AT ZURICH FROM LISBON ON 15 OCTOBER AND STAYED AT THE HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF UNTIL 18 OCTOBER, WHEN THEY TRAVELED TO GENEVA. THEY EXPECTED TO RETURN TO ZURICH ON 20 OCTOBER.

FIELD DISTRIBUTION: NONE

(END OF MESSAGE)

WE/Portugal (by telephone)
EE/Switzerland (by telephone)

ABOVE INFO BASED ON:
LISB-1333 (IN-16129)
BERN-3089 (IN-16287)

COORDINATING OFFICERS

CI
RELEASING OFFICER

S-E-C-R-E-T

WH/R/CE
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

14-00000

565 BD/ATF

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

ORIG : STEPHEN M...LETT
UNIT : CI/SPD
EXT : 2331
DATE : 21 OCTOBER 1958

565

SECRET

ROUTING

1 | 4
2 | 5
3 | 6

OCT 21 19 19 58

DIR CABLE SECT

TO : COS TEL AVIV

FROM : DIRECTOR

CONF : C/CI/SP 3

INFO : COP, S/C 2

DEFERRED	PRIORITY	INITIALS
X ROUTINE	OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE	INITIALS

OUT 86097
OUT 86097

TO XXXXXXXX TELA INFO CITE DIR

46607

RYBAT RHYTON

REF DIR 46465 (OUT 85727) *

SCM SUBJXXXX ARRIVED ZURICH FROM LISB 15 OCT VIA SWISSAIR.

SCM INDICATED DESTINATION XXXXXXXX TELA. SUBJXXXX CARRYING

PBPRIME PASSPORT 118071 ISSUED MEXI 26 AUG 1958.

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT:

*HQS FORWARDED INFO RE MOVEMENTS OF MAURICE HALPERIN AND WIFE, AMERICAN COMMUNISTS SUSPECTED SOVIET AGENTS.

Dunningtop

Mary Pisech
NE/ISR

Stephen Millett

STEPHEN MILLETT, C/CI/SPD

COORDINATING OFFICERS

SECRET

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

000 ER/WS

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING

1		4	21-10-58
2		5	
3		6	

DATE : 20 OCT 58

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : BERN

ACTION: WH 5*

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, CI/SP, FI, FI/OPS, EE 4, SR 4, WE 4, S/C 2

OCT 21 0338Z 58

ROUTINE

IN 16287

TO MEXI INFO DIR TELA LISB CARA CITE BERN 3089

RE MEXI 2596 (IN 15475)***

SUBJECTS ARRIVED ZURICH FROM LISBON 15 OCT, STAYED ZURICH HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF 15 TO 18 OCT, WHEN TRAVELLED GENEVA. EXPECTED RETURN ZURICH 20 OCT. THEY UNDER DISCREET INANITION SURVEILLANCE.

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENTS:

*ACTION UNIT DETERMINED AS THOUGH INDICATOR DTVOUR USED.

**RELAY OF THIS CABLE TO TELA HAS BEEN STOPPED BY WASH SIGNAL CENTER. A RELAY REQUEST ON FORM 12 IS REQUIRED TO EFFECT RELAY.

***REQUESTED SURVEILLANCES WHERE POSSIBLE AND REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF MAURICE HALPERIN AND WIFE AMERICAN COMMUNISTS SUSPECTED SOVIET AGENT WHO LEFT MEXICO CITY FOR CURACAO LISBON ON 13 OCT.

S-E-C-R-E-T

14-00000

Halperin, Maurice

293 DACL/...

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE: 21 OCT 1958

ROUTING

1		4	30-10-58
2		5	
3		6	

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : LISBON

ACTION : WH 5 (MR. SULC WH DIV NOTIFIED 1900-20 OCT 58)

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, CI/SPS, FI, FI/OPS, EE 5, SR 5, WE 5, S/C 2

PRIORITY

IN16129

TO DIR BERN TELA* INFO CARA MEXI ZURI

CITE LISB 1333

LCIMPROVE

REF: MEXI 2596 (IN 15475) **

MAURICE HALPERIN AND WIFE, EDITH DEPARTED FOR ZURI FROM LISB 15 OCT. VIA SWISSAIR. INDICATED DESTINATION TEL AVIV. HALPERIN CARRYING AMERICAN PASSPORT 118071 ISSUED MEXI 26 AUGUST 58.

END OF MESSAGE

*WASH S/C NOTE: RELAY OF THIS CABLE TO TELA HAS BEEN STOPPED BY COMM SIGNAL CENTER. A RELAY REQUEST ON FORM 12 REQUIRED TO EFFECT DELIVERY.

C/S COMMENT: **HALPERINS ON WAITING LIST SWISS AIR FROM LISBON TO ZURICH FOR 15 OCT.

*ACTION UNIT DETERMINED AS THOUGH INDICATOR DYVOUR USED.

SECRET

Copy No.

603 BD/ATP/

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

ORIG : STEPHEN MILLETT
UNIT : CI/SPD
EXT : 2831
DATE : 20 OCTOBER 1958

TO : TEL AVIV
FROM : DIRECTOR
CONF : C/CI/SP 3
INFO : COP, S/C 2

ROUTING: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

DEFERRED: OCT 20 20 52 58
ROUTINE: RECD CABLE SECT.
PRECEDENCE: XX PRIORITY — INITIALS: SCM
OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE — INITIALS

NE/ISR

OUT85727

TO: TELA INFO CITE DIR 46465

RYBAT RHYTON

KKCOOT RJ-1340

1. MAURICE HALPERIN AND WIFE, AMERICAN COMMUNISTS SUSPECTED SOVIET AGENT LEFT MEXICO CITY KLM FLIGHT 988 FOR CURACAO LISBON KLM FLIGHT 722 ON 13 OCT.

2. KLM ADVISES RESERVATIONS MADE IN NAME MR AND MRS DANIEL PASTOR AND LATE ON 11 OCT CALL FROM MEXI AMERICAN TRAVEL AGENCY ADVISES PASTORS HAD CANCELLED REQUESTED SUBSTITUTE MR AND MRS MAURICE HALPERIN.

3. HALPERINS ON WAITING LIST SWISS AIR FROM LISBON TO ZURICH FOR 15 OCT AND KLM ADVISES TELEPHONIC REQUEST BY "MR PASTOR" ASKED PRICE ROUND TRIP TICKET ZURICH TO TELA.

4. PROBABLY HALPERINS PLAN JOIN ALFRED ~~KAUFMAN~~ KAUFMAN (Stern) AND MARTHA DODD STERN IN PRAGUE. RESERVATION TECHNIQUE SAME AS HALPERIN USED WHEN HE MADE PLANS FOR STERNS FLEE TO SOVIET UNION.

RELEASING OFFICER — COORDINATING OFFICERS — AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

S-E-C-R-E-T

 Copy No.

14-00000

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

ORIG :
UNIT :
EXT :
DATE :

ROUTING

1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

TO : TEL AVIV

FROM: DIRECTOR

CONF:

INFO :

PRECEDENCE: DEFERRED / ROUTINE / X PRIORITY / OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE

OCT 20 70 5 2 :56
REC'D CABLE SECT.

INITIALS

PAGE 2

DIR 46465
OUT 85727

TO INFO CITE DIR

5. REQUEST SURVEILLANCE AND REPORT IF SUBJ ARRIVES TEL AVIV.

END OF MESSAGE

Stephen Millett

STEPHEN MILLETT, C/CI/SPD
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

S-E-C-R-E-T

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

Copy No. 3

14-00000

025/ER/08

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE 7

SECRET

ROUTING

DATE : 17 OCT 1958

25

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : MEXICO CITY (MR. BRADY AND MR OGDEN WH DIV NOTIFIED 0115 18 OCT 58)

ACTION : WH 5

INFO : CI,CI/OPS, CI/IC, FI, FI/OPS, EE 4, NEA 4, SR 4, WE 4, S/C 2, CI/SP

PRIORITY

IN 15475

TO PRITY DIR BERN INFO CITE MEXI 2596
* TELA LISB CARA
ZURI

1. MAURICE HALPERIN AND WIFE, AMERICAN COMMUNISTS SUSPECTED SOVIET AGENT LEFT MEXICO CITY KLM FLIGHT 958 FOR CURACAO LISBON KLM FLIGHT 722 ON 13 OCT. in name of Daniel Pastor; then cancelled use of Pastor, inquiry made of trip Zurich to Tel Aviv;

2. KLM ADVISES RESERVATIONS MADE IN NAME MR AND MRS DANIEL PASTOR AND LATE ON 11 OCT CALL FROM MEXI AMERICA TRAVEL AGENCY ADVISES PASTORS HAD CANCELLED REQUESTED SUBSTITUTE MR AND MRS MAURICE HALPERIN.

3. HALPERINS ON WAITING LIST SWISS AIR FROM LISBON TO ZURICH FOR 15 OCT AND KLM ADVISES TELEPHONIC REQUEST BY "MR PASTOR" ASKED PRICE ROUND TRIP TICKET ZURICH TO TELAVIV.

4. FC. PROBABLE HALPERINS PLAN JOIN ALFRED KAUFMAN AND MARTHA DODD STERN IN PRAGUE. RESERVATION TECHNIQUE SAME AS HALPERIN USED WHEN HE MADE PLANS FOR STERNS FLEE TO SOVIET UNION.

5. REQUEST SURVEILLANCES WHERE POSSIBLE, REPORTS.

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT: *RELAY OF THIS CABLE TO TELA HAS BEEN STOPPED BY WASH SIGNAL CENTER. A RELAY REQUEST ON FORM 12 IS REQUIRED TO EFFECT RELAY.

SECRET

14-00000

HALPERIN, Maurice
aka PASTOR, Daniel

SUBJECT FOLDER 201-128561

IN 15475, Mexi 2596, 18-10-58 (subj fldr) Subj & wife American Communists suspected Soviet Agent left Mexico City for Curacao Lisbon on 13 Oct in name of Daniel PASTOR; then cancelled use of PASTOR; inquiry made of trip Zurich to Tel Aviv; prob. plan join Alfred KAUFMAN and Mrthan Dodd STERN in Prague. Subj's wife's name - Edith Frish HALPERIN

HMMA-12338, 11-3-59 (MALTZ, Albert subj fldr)

OVER →

HALPERIN, Edith Frisch
aka HALPERIN, Maurice Mrs.

IN 15475, Mexi 2596, 18-10-58 (Maurice HALPERIN subj file) Subj is wife of Maurice HALPERIN

IN 34979, Mexi 3532, 21-3-59 (SEBORER, Max subj fldr)

RJ-1471, 27-3-59 (SEBORER, Max subj fldr)

NE/ISR [illegible] cards

201-128561

14-00000

542 LS AIF...

ORIG : JERRY C GLASS
UNIT : WH/3/GUATEMALA
EXT : 2860
DATE : 18 OCTOBER 1958. 542

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

ROUTING

1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

TO : FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FROM : DIRECTOR , CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CONF : WH 5

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, FI, FI/OPS, SR 4. S/C 2

	DEFERRED	PRIORITY	INITIALS
X	ROUTINE	OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE	INITIALS

...735330

TO INFO CITE DIR

FROM : MEXICO, MEXICO CITY

DATE OF INFO: 13-15 OCTOBER 1958

SUBJECT : TRAVEL OF MAURICE HALPERIN AND WIFE, COMMUNISTS

1. ACCORDING TO A PERSON WITH ACCESS TO TRAVEL RECORDS, WHO IS A USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCE, MAURICE HALPERIN AND HIS WIFE, AMERICAN COMMUNISTS WHO ARE SUSPECTED OF BEING SOVIET AGENTS, LEFT MEXICO CITY VIA KLM FLIGHT 988 FOR CURACAO, AND LISBON VIA KLM FLIGHT 722 ON 13 OCTOBER.

2. THE RESERVATIONS WERE MADE IN THE NAMES OF MR. AND MRS. DANIEL PASTOR. ON 11 OCTOBER A CALL FROM THE MEXICO-AMERICA TRAVEL AGENCY ADVISED KLM THAT THE PASTORS HAD CANCELLED THEIR TRIP AND REQUESTED THAT KLM SUBSTITUTE MR. AND MRS. MAURICE HALPERIN.

3. THE HALPERINS ARE ON A WAITING LIST OF SWISS AIR FROM LISBON TO ZURICH FOR 15 OCTOBER. A TELEPHONIC REQUEST BY " MR. PASTOR" ASKED THE PRICE OF A ROUND TRIP TICKET FROM ZURICH TO TELAVIV. (FIELD COMMENT. PROBABLY THE HALPERINS PLAN TO JOIN ALFRED KAUFMAN AND MARTHA DODD STERN IN PRAGUE. THE RESERVATION TECHNIQUE IS THE SAME AS THE ONE HALPERIN USED WHEN HE MADE

COORDINATING OFFICERS

19 Oct 58

SECRET

201-128561

RELEASING OFFICER AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

ROUTING

1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

ORIG :
UNIT :
EXT :
DATE :

TO : FBI

FROM : DIRECTOR , CIA

CONF :

INFO :

	DEFERRED		PRIORITY	INITIALS
X	ROUTINE		OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE	INITIALS

OUT 85330

TO INFO CITE DIR

PAGE 2

PLANS FOR THE STERN'S FLIGHT TO THE SOVIET UNION.)

FIELD DISTRIBUTION: LEGAL ATTACHE

END OF MESSAGE

ABOVE BASED ON MEXI 2596 IN 15475

CI
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

SECRET

R. N. Dahlgren
WH
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

201-128561

546 LB/ATB/

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

ORIG : JERRY G CL[illegible]
UNIT : WH/3/Guatemala
EXT : 2060
DATE : 18 OCTOBER 1958

546

Secret

ROUTING

TO : MEXICO CITY
FROM : DIRECTOR
CONF : WH 5
INFO : CI, CI/OPS, FI, FI/OPS, S/C 2

	DEFERRED	PRIORITY	INITIALS
X	ROUTINE	OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE	INITIALS

OUT 85327

OUT 85327

TO MEXI INFO CITE DIR 46321

HQS PASSED MEXI 2596 IN 15475 TO ODENVY. PLEASE PASS ODENVY LOCALLY.

END OF MESSAGE

18 Oct 58
201-128561

Robert N. Dahlgren
for/ WHD
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

SECRET

Robert N. Dahlgren
C/ WH/III
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED. Copy No.

14-00000

3

345 WCJ/WC /WCJ

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE: 17 OCTOBER 1958

SECRET

ROUTING

1 | 4
2 | 5
3 | 6

OCT 19 16 19 '58

REC'D CABLE SECT.

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: MEXICO CITY

ACTION: WH 5

INFO: CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, FI, FI/OPS, S/C 2

ROUTINE

IN 15827

TO DIR INFO CITE MEXI 2592

1. MAURICE HALPERIN CONTACTING ANN SEBORER RE KLM FLT TO LISBOA VIA SAN JOSE, CURACAO, CARACAS. INTERESTED IN KNOWING IF RESERVATIONS CAN BE OBTAINED WITH SHORT NOTICE. ANN SEBORER ALSO CHECKED FOR CANPAC WITHOUT STOP IN UNITED STATES FOR TRIP TO LISBOA. (LIFEAT 29 SEPT DOC).

2. ANN SEBORER TELLING FRIENDS OF FURNISHED APT ON CALLE MEDELLIN FOR RENT FOR 6 MONTHS-YEAR. FC: HALPERIN LIVES AT MEDELLIN 36 APT 9. ALSO TELLING OF GOOD BUY ON STUDEBAKER 5Ø VINTAGE AT 12,ØØØ PESOS WHICH HAS HAD ONLY 1 DRIVER. FC: HALPERIN OWNS 5Ø STUDEBAKER. BOTH MAY BE MERE COINCIDENCE. SOURCE LIFEAT DOC.

3. HALPERIN SEEING ANN SEBORER PERSONALLY ON ARRANGEMENTS ALTHOUGH PHONING FOR APPOINTMENT WITH HER. LIFEAT 8 DOC.

4. HALPERIN STILL IN MEXI 8 OCT WHEN EDITH ASKED MGT MALTZ OVER FOR COFFEE. LIFEAT 8 DOC.

END OF MESSAGE

19 Oct 58

201-128561 ✓

SECRET

025/ER/DE

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE 7

S E C R E T

ROUTING

DATE : 17 OCT 1958

25

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : MEXICO CITY

(MR. BRADY AND MR OGDEN WH DIV NOTIFIED 0115 18 OCT 58)

ACTION : WH 5

INFO : CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, FI, FI/OPS, EE 4, NEA 4, SR 4, WE 4, S/C 2, CI/SP

PRIORITY

IN 15475

TO PRITY DIR BERN INFO CITE MEXI 2596
TELA LISB CARA
ZURI

1. MAURICE HALPERIN AND WIFE, AMERICAN COMMUNISTS SUSPECTED SOVIET AGENT LEFT MEXICO CITY KLM FLIGHT 988 FOR CURACAO LISBON KLM FLIGHT 722 ON 13 OCT.

2. KLM ADVISES RESERVATIONS MADE IN NAME MR AND MRS DANIEL PASTOR AND LATE ON 11 OCT CALL FROM MEXI AMERICA TRAVEL AGENCY ADVISES PASTORS HAD CANCELLED REQUESTED SUBSTITUTE MR AND MRS MAURICE HALPERIN.

3. HALPERINS ON WAITING LIST SWISS AIR FROM LISBON TO ZURICH FOR 15 OCT AND KLM ADVISES TELEPHONIC REQUEST BY "MR PASTOR" ASKED PRICE ROUND TRIP TICKET ZURICH TO TELAVIV.

4. FC. PROBABLE HALPERINS PLAN JOIN ALFRED KAUFMAN AND MARTHA DODD STERN IN PRAGUE. RESERVATION TECHNIQUE SAME AS HALPERIN USED WHEN HE MADE PLANS FOR STERNS FLEE TO SOVIET UNION.

5. REQUEST SURVEILLANCES WHERE POSSIBLE, REPORTS.

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT: *RELAY OF THIS CABLE TO TELA HAS BEEN STOPPED BY WASH SIGNAL CENTER. A RELAY REQUEST ON FORM 12 IS REQUIRED TO EFFECT RELAY.

sub - 95-330 to FBI

18 Oct 58

201-128561

S E C R E T

14-00000

HALPERIN

CONTROLLED CONTROL

7 October 1958

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Woodrow Wilson BEAH

1. Reference is made to our CSCI-3/751,004, dated 14 August 1958, concerning Subject, former OSS employee and a contact of Maurice HALPERIN, American Communist in Mexico City. Subject is now employed at the University of California.

2. Forwarded for the information of your Bureau is a photographic copy of a letter, dated 6 June 1958, from Subject to HALPERIN, which mentions that the BEAH family planned to leave Berkeley on 30 June to go to Europe, via Washington D.C. and New York City. BEAH also says he has recommended HALPERIN to the Encyclopedia Britannica as an expert on Mexican statistics and economy.

3. The letter was obtained from a usually reliable and highly sensitive source and should not be disseminated further.

CSCI-3/ 51,777

Enclosure: One letter as described above

WH/3/Mexico/L.Washinko: kc 30 September 1958

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 - RI (201-223839)
1 - CI/Lia
1 - R.I/RI
1 - CI/R.A
1 - WH/3/Mexico
1 - WH/R

Based on: HMMA-10532

Project Cryptonym: LIHIGH

7 Oct 58
201-128561
751,777

CONTROLLED CONTROL

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Maurice Hyman HALPERIN

1. Reference is made to our CSCI-3/751,349, dated 4 September 1958, and to other correspondence concerning Subject, an American Communist in Mexico.

2. On 19 August 1958 an appointment HALPERIN had with Narciso BASSOLS, known Soviet agent, was changed from 21 to 22 August, since BASSOLS would not be in Mexico City on 21 August. On 22 August HALPERIN was informed that BASSOLS could not see him until 25 August.

3. The above information was passed to your representative in Mexico City. It was obtained from a usually reliable and highly sensitive source and should not be disseminated further.

CSCI-3/751,633

WH/3/LWashinko: min

22 September 1958

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 - RI (201-128561)
1 - CI/Lia
1 - RQM/RE
1 - CI/R&A
1 - WH/3/Mexico
1 - WH/R

Based on: HMM-3680

Project Cryptonym: LIFEAT

SE[illegible]
CONTINUED CONTROL

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Maurice Hyman HALPERIN

1. Reference is made to our CSCI-3/751,165, dated 26 August 1958, and to other correspondence concerning Subject, an American Communist living at Medellin #36, Apartment 9, Mexico, D.F.

2. Enclosed for your information are photocopies of the following correspondence sent to Subject:

a) Letter, postmarked 28 April 1958, from David HALPERIN, Subject's son, a medical student in Chicago, Illinois, concerns David's studies and his health, and mentions that he was elected to the student government on the Student Representative Party ticket.

b) Note, dated 3 May 1958, from Subject's mother, at 824 Bluehill Avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts, concerns purely family matters.

c) Letter, dated 9 May 1958, from Sadie F. BIRNBAUM, 8 Chase Street, Lynn, Massachusetts, gives news of friends and relatives of the HALPERINs, including one Elinor OLSHAN.

d) Letter, postmarked 18 May 1958, from David HALPERIN, concerns his studies and living arrangements.

SECRET/NOFORN
CONTINUED CONTROL

2 Oct 58
201-128561

CS COPY

e) Letter, dated 29 April, from A. DORFMAN, in Santiago, Chile, indicates that HALPERIN may have asked the writer for help, possibly in finding a job. (A. DORFMAN is believed identical with Adolfo DORFMAN, a suspected Communist and former employee of the United Nations who is now in Argentina. DORFMAN and Fanny, his wife, were both born in the Soviet Union, but DORFMAN is believed to be a citizen of Argentina now.) The writer describes himself as a "well-known and uncompromising" supporter of (President) FRONDIZI (of Argentina) and says that since the latter's election triumph he (the writer) has been "practically snowed under with requests for assistance, advice, etc." (It is believed that DORFMAN did, in fact, accept a position as an adviser in the FRONDIZI government.) The letter also enclosed a hand-written note, signed "Fanny."

f) Letter, dated 9 May 1958, from Bob and Terry ROGERS (aka Martin Robert ROGERS and Teresa Soracco ROGERS), in Venice, Italy, describes the Italian part of the ROGERS' European tour. Two parts of the letter may be of significance. First, ROGERS' comments on the Italian elections: "The CP is campaigning vigorously and spending a lot of money. They and the Christian Democrats are the only ones you seem to feel. The local papers seem resigned to leftist gains, so the immediate future of Italy will depend in large part on the coalitions that NENNI may be willing to form." Second, his "few random notes": "Just as many cops as in Benito's (MUSSOLINI's) day. U.S. missile base straddles industrial Italy. U.S. army vehicles constantly on highways in this region (Turin-Milan-Venice)." The letter also mentions the fact that the ROGERS were going on to Austria and Brussels after completing their tour of Italy.

SECRET ... CONTINUED CONTROL

- 3 -

g) Letter, dated 14 May 1958, from Oscar LEWIS, at the University of Illinois, concerns some translations HALPERIN was doing for LEWIS. LEWIS says that he has overdrawn his research account and asks HALPERIN to take this into account when computing his bill for the translations. LEWIS also says that he is hoping to be able to visit Mexico the first two weeks in June.

3. This correspondence was obtained from a usually reliable and highly sensitive source and should not be disseminated further.

CSCI-3/751,683

Enclosures: 7 letters as described above

WH/3/Mexico/L.Washinko: kc   24 September 1958

Distribution:
Orig & 1 - Addressee
1 - RI (201-128561)
1 - CI/Lia
1 - CI/ICD
1 - CI/R&A
1 - WH/3/Mexico
1 - WH/R

Based on: HMMA-10320
HMMA-10321

Project Cryptonym: LIBIGHT

SECRET ... CONTROL

201-128561

201-128561

DISPATCH

SECRET

HMM-A-11154

50-4-120-1

TO: Chief, WH Division

FROM: Chief of Station, Mexico City

DATE: 1 October 1958

SUBJECT: American Communists in Mexico

X MARKED FOR INDEXING

NO INDEXING REQUIRED

INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY

ACTION REQUIRED

DOCUMENT MICROFILM SERVICE MICROFILMED

REFERENCE(S):

MEXI-2334
MEXI-2342

(LIFEAT)

1. Following an order issued by the President of Mexico on 6 September 1958 for enforcement of Article 33 of the Constitution a round-up was made in Mexico City of American Communists and other foreigners, allegedly Communists, currently residing here both as tourists and inmigrantes or inmigrados.

2. Among the first Americans to be picked up and who were the only ones actually to leave due to this order were: Bernard BLASENHEIM, John BRIGHT and Allen LEWIS.

3. Bernard BLASENHEIM entered Mexico in 1950 with "Inmigrante" status and currently enjoyed status as an "Inmigrado" here. U. S. Ambassador Robert C. Hill received a call on 7 September 1958 from former Senator George BENDER of Ohio requesting that he intercede for Mr. BLASENHEIM who was being detained by Mexican authorities. According to local newspapers William O'DWYER, former U. S. Ambassador to Mexico, was requested by a phone call from New York to intercede for BLASENHEIM with local authorities. O'DWYER's office was unable to secure an "amparo" for BLASENHEIM. BLASENHEIM was deported from Mexico, arriving in San Antonio, Texas on American Airlines flt. 690 on 11 September 1958. (ODINCH) Ambassador Hill advised (former) Senator BENDER that he could not intercede that the procedure was completely legal (by Mexican law) and advised Mr. BENDER to check into BLASENHEIM's background. Mr. BENDER withdrew his request, said he did not know BLASENHEIM; had had a call from New York

4. John BRIGHT entered Mexico as a student immigrant originally but in March 1955 his status was changed to that of a "technical immigrant" retroactive to October 1954. BRIGHT had not yet attained "inmigrado" status. When picked up BRIGHT was incarcerated at Miguel Schulz 135 in solitary confinement (LIFEAT). He was deported from Mexico on the same flight as BLASENHEIM.

5. Dr. Allen LEWIS, who has been an instructor at the National University of Mexico, had "inmigrado" status in Mexico. He was picked up by persons claiming to come from Gobernacion during the night of 6 September 1958 and taken from his home in Coyoacan to the Detention Center at Miguel Schulz 135. Mrs. Brooke LEWIS, wife of Dr. LEWIS contacted the U. S. Embassy in an effort to ascertain the reason for his deportation on 9 September 1958. Dr. LEWIS called his wife from San Antonio on 9 September and stated that he and Mr. BLASENHEIM had been brought to San Antonio by the Mexican authorities. (Interview with Mrs. LEWIS by a U. S. Embassy official, 9 September 1958).

6. During the drive by Mexican authorities the following Americans were picked up, held and released after period varying from several hours to several days:

A. Noah SEBORER - authorities went to his home on 7 September but were unable to locate him there. He appeared voluntarily for a check of his documents and was detained at the Detention Center on 8 September. As a naturalized citizen of the U. S. he could not be returned to the U. S. without documentation and no documentation other than his Mexican "red book" was provided to the Mexican authorities. He was released on 12 September 1958. (LIFEAT)

B. Elizabeth Catlett de MORA - picked up but released after short detention. She is married to a Mexican citizen.

C. Ian ADOMIAN - picked up on 9 September 1958 (LIFEAT). ADOMIAN is a Russian-born naturalized American who entered Mexico as a U. S. citizen but sought Immigration papers in Mexico as a Spaniard in view of his claim to Spanish citizenship, having been a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade during the

USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS ... WHICH ARE OBSOLETE

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

CONTINUED

PAGE NO.

CS COPY

201-128561

DISPATCH	SECRET	HMM-A-11154
TO		50-6-120-1
INFO		
FROM		1 October 1958
SUBJECT		X MARKED FOR INDEXING
ACTION REQUIRED		NO INDEXING REQUIRED
REFERENCES		INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY

Spanish Civil War. He enjoys immigrant status in Mexico.

D. Martin *OVERGAARD, who was deported from the U. S. in 1950 as an undesirable alien, was another of the group who was picked up during this drive. He is listed by the Mexicans as a Dane.

7. It is interesting to note that Excelsior, a reputable Mexican newspaper, commented that the major portion of group being detained were "pro-Soviet U. S. citizens, Europeans now naturalized Americans and some from Central and South America."

8. LINEB-1 reported that as of 11 September 1958 the American Communists in Mexico expected the arrests to cease very shortly. From LIFEAT it was learned that consternation existed among the group and that they had scattered to various places, in and around Mexico, after the first onslaught by the local authorities.

9. According to various newspaper articles the following persons were marked for detention if they could be located:

A. Ralph *SCOTT, former Alfred K. *STERN chauffeur and currently handling the STERN residence in Cuernavaca (LIMOUSINE reported that SCOTT was in Cuernavaca on 21 September 1958. This station is not aware SCOTT a Communist but he is loyal to the STERNs - see various letters to and from Alfred K. and Martha Dodd STERN (in Prague)).

B. Max *SHLAFROCK - he and his family are in New York City now and have been there for several months.

C. Paul *STEVENSON (aka Pablo *O'HIGGINS), lover of Martha Dodd STERN and painter. Known to associate with members of the Satellite diplomatic installations as well as with the Soviets. Has been attempting to regularize his status in Mexico.

D. Frederick Vanderbilt *FIELD - "inmigrado" in Mexico and presently married to Nieves *TILLETT (former wife of James TILLET) by whom he has a child born in summer 1958.

E. Maurice *HALPERIN - he and his wife left their residence on first hearing of the pick-ups. His son, David and family remained in their residence however. (LIFEAT)

F. Gray Dayton *BEMIS - has small chicken farm in Ixtapalapa, suburb of Mexico City at last report. An American by birth and married to a Guatemalan Communist who was active in organizing canneries on West Coast of U. S. BEMIS reportedly is ill. Has been "inmigrante" since April 1955 in Mexico.

G. Albert *MALTZ, one of the "Hollywood Ten." Local authorities are aware that MALTZ and family are in the United States at this time but were afraid that subject should re-enter Mexico under an assumed name. MALTZ is an "inmigrado." The papers also mentioned that Helen *SOBELL, wife of Morton *SOBELL, of the Rosenberg case, who is now in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, had been staying at the MALTZ residence during the time she was in Mexico (She departed Mexico on 10 September 1958 voluntarily.)

H. John *HANCOCK (believed to be identical with Joseph *RASKOB, painter). "Inmigrante" in Mexico. If Joseph RASKOB is the one meant, he is believed to be in the U. S. A. exhibiting paintings. Reported as detained but no information that this was so.

14-00000

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO.: HMM-A-11154

TO

INFO

HEADQUARTERS FILE NO.: 50-4-120-1

FROM

DATE: 1 October 1958

SUBJECT

RE: "AS" — (CHECK "X" ONE)
X MARKED FOR INDEXING
NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY

ACTION REQUIRED

REFERENCE(S)

I. Lini Fuhr STOUMEN - reported to have been detained but this was never verified.

J. Felix SAUNDERS (husband of STOUMEN) - reported to have been detained but this never verified.

10. During all the time that the pick-ups were occurring Carmen CARRASCO Molino, who acted as intermediary for Helen SOBELL with Lic. Luis SANCHEZ Ponton was busy at the MALTZ residence making attempts to gather funds with which to force the Mexican authorities to rescind the pick-up orders and to help the American Communists as a group in efforts to solidify their status in Mexico.

11. Apparently the papers of the people who were deported as well as those who were picked up were correct so far as technicalities were concerned.

Willard C. Curtis
Willard C. CURTIS

GFB/cps

26 September 1958

Distribution:
3 - Hqs
5 - Files

50-4-20

1 Oct. 58

FORM 10-57 53 — USE PREVIOUS EDITION. REPLACES FORMS 51-28, 51-28A AND 51-29 WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

CONTINUED

PAGE NO.